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WASHINGTON.

Investigation of the Affairs of the Printing Bureau.

McCulloch's Action.

A Huge Swindle in the Alaska Purchase.

SMUGGLED PERQUISITES.

The Supervisor Mill Grinding Slowly.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

Cabinet Officers Preparing to Pack Their Traps.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A STALL IN THE AUGEAN STABLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—An interesting fact touching the forced retirement of Superintendent Clark from the Printing Bureau has transpired. When Senator Edmunds, Chairman Committee on Retrenchment, notified McCulloch that he would not proceed with the investigation of the affairs of the Currency Bureau so long as Clark was there, the Secretary proposed to give Clark four months longer leave of absence. Mr. Edmunds declined the proposition, remarking that while he would impute no wrong to Clark, he felt satisfied that evidence, such as would be satisfactory to the Committee, could not be obtained from the employes of that Bureau if Clark in any way controlled it. After consultation with Clark, the Secretary finally concluded to accept his resignation. The pertinacious efforts of McCulloch to retain this person, considering his questionable conduct and character, gives rise to more than ordinary comment. Among matters to be probed into by the Retrenchment Committee in the Treasury is one which first obtained publicity through the COURIER-JOURNAL, to-wit: the charge that an official of the Treasury Department, after 5 years of controversy, and repeated refusals, redeemed a five hundred dollar gold bond which was alleged to be a duplicate and fraudulent. The exchange of a 5-20 for a one thousand dollar 7-30 bond which had previously been pronounced a counterfeit in the Department, will also be investigated.

Senator Edmunds, on the part of the Committee, was engaged to-day in examining the working of the printing bureau, but no fact of importance was elicited.

PERQUISITES.

The report by cable that a draft for one million pounds sterling had been paid the Russian Government by Baring Bros. on account of the Alaska purchase by the United States, gives rise to some inquiry as to why the draft was for only five million dollars, whereas the purchase money was seven million two hundred thousand dollars. A story has floated about here for a month or two that this addition of two millions and upward swells the bank accounts of various high officials, editors, correspondents, lobbyists and loafers, who are supposed to have aided in stifling the opposition of the House of Representatives to that purchase. It has been said that a list of all who were paid their price is in existence, in which several prominent journals are put down at $20,000 each, and lesser lights in proportion; but the story is said to be mere gossip, and malicious at that. Nevertheless the fact that only five millions reached his Czarship has a suspicious look.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

There is pretty good authority for stating that Anthony Trollope, who was out here making the postal arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, has very strongly urged upon the latter the expediency of a further reduction in the ocean postage, and that this matter at present is under favorable discussion.

THE REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is well pleased with the working of the new revenue law under which the receipts duly answer his expectations, which were in accordance with those entertained by the Finance and Ways and Means committees. From present indications the internal revenue receipts for the coming year will not be far from one hundred and fifty millions.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisorship business progresses. McCulloch and Rollins' revenue mill is grinding out one or more every day. Dutcher, who was confirmed to-day for Southern New York, which embraces that city and Brooklyn, has the fattest office in America, or perhaps in the world. Nominally, his salary is $3,000, but a million per year profits is considered a low estimate by those who were applicants for the same place. It is also reported that the name of Mr. Worthington, Supervisor of Southern Ohio, is under consideration. Supervisors have been divided into two classes, all of whom receive $1,500 per annum, except Marr, at St. Louis; Fulton, in Baltimore; Nash, in Montgomery; and Barbour, in Boston, each of whom will receive $2,000 per annum.

THE OUTGOING CABINET.

The several members of the Cabinet are not only busy in the preparation of their annual reports, but also in perfecting their arrangements for private life. Secretary McCulloch goes to Europe to take charge of a branch of Jay Cooke's bank, to be established in London. Mr. Seward having abandoned all hope of being retained as premier under the next administration, retires to Auburn on the 4th of March next, to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. Secretary Welles says he shall welcome the day that relieves him of the Navy Department and allows his return to the land of steady habits. Secretary Browning returns to his home in Illinois immediately upon his retirement, and will not hold over the thirty days allowed him under the civil tenure bill. Postmaster General Randall has temporarily engaged the furnished residence of Perry Fuller, in the absence of that gentleman, and Attorney General Evarts has an eye to the Senatorial succession in New York.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

Many inquiries are made as to whether Mr. Davis will have to appear before the United States Circuit Court on the fourth Monday of this month. Such is the condition of his recognizance, but it is by no means certain that he will personally appear. If Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Evarts, who represent respectively the accused and the Government, deem his personal appearance necessary, it is agreed that he shall be informed by telegram over the cable.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS NEGOTIATIONS.

President Johnson, expresses astonishment at the amount of paper and ink wasted upon speculations over what Minister Johnson will or will not do in England regarding the Alabama claims and other questions at issue. He remarked to a gentleman yesterday that it seemed to be forgotten that Mr. Johnson went to England under instructions from his Government, and that he is not there to pursue any "after dinner" impulses, even if he were so disposed. The President expresses entire confidence in the prudence and ability of our Minister, and doubts not he will strictly follow out his letter of instructions, regardless of British dinners and newspaper paragraphs.

[To the Associated Press.]

Gen. Halleck's Report—Mutilated Currency to be Withdrawn—Appointments—Lopez to be Looked After.

HALLECK'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Gen. Halleck's report recommends the establishment of military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes of Indians in Alaska, as a preventive of war, and the keeping a vessel of war in those waters. A territorial government he regards unnecessary. He regards the mineral wealth of Arizona greatly misrepresented, and that its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines, and recommends it, with the Southern counties of California, to be made a separate military department.

CURRENCY TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The United States Treasury Department has instructed the Assistant Treasurer and designated depositories to withdraw from circulation all badly mutilated or defaced notes. Also all fifty-dollar notes, the latter having been extensively counterfeited, and all convertible legal-tender notes issued under the act of February and July, 1862, the time for the conversion of which has long since expired.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Alex. McCalliam, Charles F. Thiel, and Louis Wickwright, Eighteenth District of Ohio; W. L. Allison, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; W. Moser, Sixth District of Kentucky; B. A. McGarty and R. S. Lynch, Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.

Gaugers—H. Evans, Fourth District of Ohio; S. F. Townsend and F. A. Renz, Second District of Minnesota.

Supervisors—Silas P. Southward, Eastern Judicial District, Pennsylvania; S. P. Dutcher, Southern and Eastern Judicial District, New York; John N. Barbour, District of Massachusetts. These appointments complete those for the districts that have been made. The remaining districts are: first, New York. Second, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Third, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The salaries have been fixed at $2,500, with the exception of Mr. Marr, of St. Louis, who receives $3,000; Mr. Nash, at Nashville, $3,000; Mr. Safford, at Montgomery, Alabama, $3,000; Mr. Barbour, at Boston, $3,000; Mr. Fulton, at Baltimore, $3,000; Mr. Dutcher, $3,000.

The appointee at San Francisco will receive $3,000.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD

has returned from New York.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH,

made at Auburn just before the Presidential election, has been handsomely bound in pamphlet form, revised by himself, with the title "The issues of the hour."

PARAGUAY.

It is said, on good authority, that immediately on receiving news of Minister Washburne's transactions in Paraguay decided instructions were given to our new Minister, Gen. McMahon, and also to Rear Admiral Davis, to proceed with an adequate naval force to Ascension to vindicate the national honor and redress the wrongs said to have been committed by Gen. Lopez on American citizens.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

To-day the contested election case arising under the municipal election last June was decided by the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia. The petitioner was ... assessor by 24 majority, but the court said it supposed, from uncontroverted proofs, that 35 soldiers were registered and voted with no other residence in the precinct where they voted than the stay of a soldier under the command of his superior. All but one voted for a petitioner.

This military vote was in part and as a whole a flagrant fraud upon the citizens of the ward and the city of Washington, made up as it was from the ballots of men who never had a legal residence in the city or in the ward, and who, by reason of their military occupation, could not acquire such residence. These views were concurred in by Judges Carter, Fisher and Wylie.

Judge Olen delivered a dissenting opinion, in which he said he believed the judges of registration had acted conscientiously, and their judgment as to who were entitled to vote was conclusive. The petition was dismissed with costs. This opinion decided other cases.

NEW ENGLAND.

Woman's Rights Convention in Boston—A Modest Request of the two Political Parties—Senator Wilson's—He Wants to Provide for the Negroes First.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—There was a large attendance on the reassembling of the Women's Rights Convention.

Rev. James Freeman Clark advocated educating the sexes together.

Addresses were followed by Chas. Barnard, Frederick Douglass and Hon. W. Frank Bird, expressive of sympathy in the movement to establish suffrage for women.

Resolutions presented and laid over for discussion. The following embraces the general scope:

Resolved, That we invite the Republican party to drop the watchword of "manhood suffrage," and the Democratic party to abandon its motto "a white man's Government," and unite in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending suffrage to all men and women—as the inalienable birthright of every American citizen.

Rev. B. G. Botts, of Springfield, Rev. D. A. Mason, Lucy Stone, and her husband, Mr. Blackwell, made addresses. The latter advocated the forming of a league to use the balance of political power to effect the enfranchisement of women in Massachusetts. Samuel E. Sewall read the proposed preamble and constitution, which were adopted, as follows:

Believing in the natural equality of the two sexes and that the women ought to enjoy the same legal rights and privileges as men, that as long as women are denied the elective franchise they suffer a great wrong, the undersigned agree to unite in an association to be called the New England Women Suffrage Association. The object of the association is declared to be to procure the right of suffrage for women and support such changes in the laws as shall place women in all respects on equal legal footing with men.

The following list of officers was proposed: President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; Vice Presidents, W. Lloyd Garrison, Pauline W. Davis, James F. Clark, Sarah S. Russell, Louisa Alcott, Lucy Goddard, Samuel E. Sewell, Lydia Emerson, Jonah A. Hurkerson, J. A. Hunt, Mrs. N. White, L. L. Alcott and J. G. Whittier; Corresponding Secretary, Sarah Clark; Recording Secretary, Charles R. Whipple; Treasurer, Ebenezer Draper. This list was unanimously elected; also, an executive committee of fifteen.

W. Lloyd Garrison and Senator Wilson spoke and were warmly welcomed. Senator Wilson expressed himself strongly in favor of female suffrage, but he did not want that or any question put forward till the Southern question was fully settled.

He had no doubt Congress would authorize colored men to vote in every State, but as some good men doubted it, it was proposed, the coming winter, to put forward an amendment to the Constitution enforcing the political dogma that a colored man has the right to vote in every State. With twenty-six Legislatures in our favor and only nine against us, our success was probable.

That done, the female suffrage question would have a clear way and be aided by the success of the other, and it would stand a better chance of a speedy triumph, because men could not feel prejudiced against their own sisters, lovers, mothers, and friends, as they had against the colored men heretofore. Make the colored suffrage sure first before taking another step.

The evening session was crowded, and remained so till 11:30, owing to a war of words which arose. Fred Douglass opposed one of the resolutions, claiming that it looked to deserting the negro in his hour of need. He was aided by Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and others, while Mrs. English, Miss Gibson, Lucy Stone, Rev. Mr. Ponner, and others, supported the resolution, which was finally adopted by a large majority.

Other resolutions were adopted unanimously. Also one from Mr. Garrison congratulating their English friends on the progress of human rights everywhere. The discussion was very exciting, and applause, laughter, and uproar marked its continuance. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CUBA.

The Insurgents in the Ascendant—Aid Wanted from America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Herald's Havana special says the insurgents hold all the country from Puerto Principe to Santiago de Cuba, except Nuevitas, Jibara, Baroca, as well as the railroad rolling stock, but all communication from these ports is cut off. The government troops have met with severe reverses in the interior, and in consequence they keep in the towns and dare not sally out. Arms from the United States for the government troops were captured on a train by the insurgents on the 9th instant. The latter threaten to burn the estates of all Cubans who offer to aid the government.

The Governor of Puerto Principe is entrenched with the archives in a convent. The young students have left the place and joined the insurgents. The latter hold Manzanillo, we are now informed, and shoot all whom they catch pillaging.

Later advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgent forces are reported as numbering ten thousand men. This includes the wealthy classes, who freely risk their all for the cause. There was a force of eleven hundred troops in the place, and they were barricading the streets and squares in expectation of an attack from the insurgents.

The latter were only three miles distant from the town, and skirmishes were frequent. All the Cubans were suspected, and many of the wealthy citizens were arrested.

The insurgent organization is complete in every respect. Accounts from Santiago de Cuba to the 6th inst. report that the rebels were within four miles of that place, and in full force. A hundred families went to Jamaica by the French mail steamer.

Loud cries for American aid are heard in all parts. In all the cities of the coast the confusion is immense.

ILLINOIS.

Constitutional Convention Carried—Second Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—It is semi-officially announced from Springfield to-day, that the Constitutional Convention is carried by 873 majority. The two counties yet to hear from will not materially change the figures. Grant's majority, official, 51,150.

The second game of billiards between Rudolph and Carme was played to-night at Library Hall. The game was the American four-ball push, shot barred, 1,000 points for $1,000 a side, which was won by Rudolph on the sixty-seventh inning. Score—Rudolph, 1,000; Carme, 649.

THE DOMINION.

Panic at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 18.—Yesterday was a day of panic and disorder. Nothing like it was ever known in St. Johns. Early in the day it became known that S. J. Scoville, agent of the St. Stephen's bank, failed. He had for some years been doing a large private banking exchange business, and had a large number of depositors. His liabilities are supposed to be $200,000. He is now in jail, where writs are accumulating against him. There was a rumor of a run upon St. Stephen's and the People's Bank about noon, when St. Stephen's Bank suspended.

KANSAS.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE IN LEAVENWORTH.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The printers of Leavenworth, Kansas, publish an address to the workingmen in which they allege the only difference between them and the proprietors of the Evening Bulletin, the office in which the strike took place, is that the proprietors demanded that the printers should work by the week instead of by the piece, or reduce their scale of prices. This was not acceded to, hence the strike.

OHIO.

Destruction of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

Six Female Patients Perish in the Flames.

The Details of the Terrible Catastrophe.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBUS, Nov. 19.—The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. In the confusion six persons perished in the flames or were suffocated by the smoke. The bodies were secured by the most strenuous exertions, though the persons who carried them out were much injured. The water thrown by the engines seemed to retard for a time the flames, but about 10 o'clock the cisterns were exhausted.

The scene at this time beggars all description. The frantic inmates were being hurried from the burning building, the whole east wing of which was now in flames—coming, some of them, from beds of slumber and others from beds of sickness—taken from windows and rushing out of doors—the engines all at work, the workmen shouting and rushing from one point to another, carrying out furniture and tossing it from windows.

When the water in the cisterns in the vicinity of the asylum was exhausted, water was forced from other cisterns in the city. Though this weakened the working force of the department on the ground, a strong and steady stream was poured upon the building for a number of hours. After the asylum cisterns gave out the fire extended soon along the roof of the entire east wing, then along the front part of the main building to the extreme west end.

The greater part of the furniture was saved, though much of it in a damaged condition. There was no insurance on the building.

A. M. Smith, the President of the Board of Managers, was early on the ground, and remained to the last, working with Dr. Peck, the Superintendent, to manage for the best.

Numerous citizens spent almost the entire night at the building, assisting the Fire Department and joining in the work of removing the furniture.

A large amount of property was stolen, one man, who represented himself as an officer of the institution, being seen to walk off with a five-thousand dollar Government bond.

Medical stores and other articles of value are scattered promiscuously over the city.

[To the Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, Nov. 19.—A fire broke out in the east wing of the female department of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum about ten o'clock. The fire was near the roof, and rapidly spread, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, who were promptly on hand. At one o'clock the entire building was on fire, and was destroyed, with the exception of part of the middle wing and the machinery building. The walls are standing firm. Six of the female patients were smothered, but their bodies were recovered. Their names are: Mary Murray, of Wyandotte county; Susan A. Parker, of Licking; Bridget Brophey, of Columbus; Clara Bradford, Lizzie Heirold and Caroline Connor, all of Athens county. The fire is still burning.

The inmates have been removed to the other State institutions. No other lives were lost, though there were some narrow escapes of citizens who were assisting the inmates. They were overcome with smoke and rescued with difficulty.

THE SOUTH.

Alabama State Fair—Election News—Status of Affairs in Florida.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 19.—The first Alabama State Fair held since 1860 commenced yesterday and was largely attended. There were many visitors from other parts of the State. The articles and stock exhibited were far beyond expectation.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday on account of the fair and will probably do no business this week.

The State goes for Grant about 4,200 majority. The number of white voters in the State according to the census of 1868, is 106,000, and of negro voters, 90,000. Grant received 76,366 and Seymour 72,081 votes. It is estimated at least 35,000 whites did not vote. The Democrats carried 39 out of 61 counties, and have carried three of the six Congressional districts.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 19.—Judges Harlan and Westcott were present in the Superior Court this morning, and on information filed against Lieutenant Governor Gleason, ordered a rule returnable on Tuesday next, calling on Gleason to show why a writ quo warranto should not be issued on application. This brings cases before the Supreme Courts, when the merits of the controversy will probably be fully ventilated.

In the proceedings of the convention of colored men, held here on the 2d of November, and reported in an official paper, there appears to have been perfect accord, and no signs of a split visible. At this convention speeches were made by white and colored who are now in opposition to each other. In the same paper appears a proclamation with no headquarters given, signed by Robt. Cox, Chairman, and A. C. Lighburn, Secretary, both colored, and in opposition to Saunders' nomination, denouncing his course and saying a split will ruin the State, and especially the party, throwing the State into the hands of the Democrats.

The proclamation cites the disastrous results to the rights of colored citizens from the dominance of the Democracy in Georgia, which was caused by a split in the Republican party, and especially among colored men, and closes with an exhortation to stand by the regular nominee, D. W. Hamilton, and asks Saunders to stay still awhile, when he shall be taken care of.

MISSOURI.

Cleveland City Council in St. Louis—Golden Wedding—Heavy Damages Claimed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The Mayor and a Committee of the City Council of Cleveland, are on a visit to this city, inspecting public works and taking a general view of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, of this city, celebrated their golden wedding to-day. Representatives of four generations were present, and over 500 old friends, including all the early living comers to St. Louis, paid their respects and offered their congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow were married in St. Louis.

Fourteen new locomotives for the Iron Mountain Railroad arrived here to-day from Paterson, New Jersey.

Mrs. Pattie B. Johnson has commenced suit against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for alleged carelessness on the part of the employes of the company which resulted in the death of her husband, Thomas C. Johnson, on the 8th of last August at Matoon, Illinois.

NO PRESENTS.

Bridal Follies Done Away With.

The Cleveland Herald has the following sensible ideas:

A gentleman of this city, whose daughter is soon to be married, has printed on the wedding cards, "No presents will be received." That is sensible. The custom of giving presents at weddings has grown to be such an abuse that invitations to a wedding are looked on with as much dissatisfaction as the receipt of a dunning letter. Every one on any kind of relations with the parties feels obliged to go, and dare not go empty handed, whilst the fear of being thought stingy induces the making of a larger gift than can at all times be well afforded. The receipt of presents places the young couple under obligations to the givers that frequently become very burdensome, especially as they are expected to make commensurate returns when marriage takes place in the families of donors.

In many cases friends of the young couple absent themselves from the wedding, and thereby give rise to a feeling of coolness, simply because they are unable to make presents equal in value to those of wealthier friends and do not wish to provoke comments by their own humble gifts, though larger in proportion to their means than the most costly trifles, and given with sincere affection. We hope the notice, "No presents will be recieved," will appear frequently on wedding cards, until, at last, the old and simple kind of presents will again come in vogue.

☞ The Amador (California) Dispatch says that the famous old Texas Ranger, Col. Jack Hays, has bought about fifteen thousand acres of land in Tulare for his friends from the South, and is not done buying. We are sorry to miss any of our good Southern citizens, but if they must yield to the pressure here, there is no place where they will find a warmer welcome or a better chance to prosper than in California. That rising State has already drawn off many of our best citizens.

☞ Irma de Murska, the rising star of the Paris Grand Opera, it is believed will soon eclipse Nilsson. She is a fair-haired, robust beauty, and goes about accompanied by an enormous Newfoundland dog.

HONORABLE NO MORE.—Mr. Seward, it is said, has issued an order that in all communications hereafter issued from the State Department, the title of "Hon." shall be ignored. The term has grown into such disrepute by indiscriminate use as to have insured its bestowal on negro officials—the crowning act to stamp it as an unmitigated nuisance.

☞ Daniel Drew, who has been bearing the stock market in New York, lost $500,000 by his operations on Saturday, with a prospect of losing as much more on Monday. Daniel must continue to grin and "bear" it.

NEW YORK.

Fatal Affray—The Erie Railroad Difficulties—Democratic Nominations—The American Yacht Clubs Challenged—Condition of the Erie Muddle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—James Saunders and John Hall had an altercation last night, about a woman in a house in Baxter street. Saunders drew a razor and attempted to cut Hall, when the latter pulled out a revolver, fired, and wounded Saunders fatally. Hall was arrested.

The present Erie railroad litigation is becoming as complicated as the former one proved to be. Charles McIntosh has filed a bill of complaint with Judge Barnard, by which the Judge has appointed Jay Gould trustee of the company, with the power of receiving, and also granted an order of injunction restraining all parties from prosecuting new suits. James Fisk, Jr., has made a counter affidavit, in which he declares that Daniel Drew informed him of the intended suit on the part of Belmont, and asked for the sum of thirty thousand shares in consideration of the information he had given. On this being refused, he stated he would injure Fisk and his associates all he could.

The Democratic Union Convention last night nominated John Kelly for Mayor, and Abraham R. Lawrence for corporation counsel.

James Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, which defeated the Sappho, in England, last summer, has sent a note to the New York Yacht club, challenging all America to the Yacht race for the Queen's cup, won by the Yacht America in 1851.

At 4:30 this morning, the large brick building, 109 and 201 Water street, Brooklyn, owned by the Cary estate, and occupied by several parties for manufacturing purposes, was totally destroyed by fire. Geo. Berhart was instantly killed by the falling of the walls. Jno. Ekes, fireman, was badly hurt. The following are the principal losers: Fitzhugh Smith, $30,000; Allen & Son, $5,000; Cromwell & Jones, sand-paper manufactory, $8,000; Jas. Fagin, $5,000; loss of the building, $40,000. Many losses covered by insurance companies, unknown.

The injunction granted by Judge Barnard in the suit of Chas. McIntosh against the Erie railroad, has been modified so as to permit Jay Gould, receiver, to apply so much of the money of the company, now in his hands or which may come into his hands, as may be necessary to enable him to purchase and withdraw, for the benefit of the company, 200,000 shares of the stock, provided the purchases be made at a reasonable marketable rate, and not above par.

In the case of Bright, agent of the St. Paul and Milwaukee railroad, an order has been issued by Judge Barnard modifying his previous order by striking out the special provision ordering the road to be handed over to the receiver and leaving him with the ordinary power of receiver.

Gen. Grant, family, and staff, left the Metropolitan Hotel to-day at noon en route to Washington.

Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, yesterday rendered a decision in the libel suit of Leonard C. Glick against G. R. Colby, Geo. Hughes, Alfred Bear, and about sixty other merchants of this city, in which he declared the communication on which the complaint was made was a privileged one, and therefore the suit was dismissed at costs of the plaintiff.

The Chamber of Life Insurance to-day elected J. B. Patterson, of Hartford, President; John Eadie, New York, Vice President; Wm. M. Cole, Brooklyn, Secretary; Andrew W. Morgan, Treasurer; E. Wright, Actuary; G. N. Phelps, A. M. Freeman, S. Bucklin, and O. D. Jones, Directors, and adjourned till February.

Eight fires occurred this P. M., between 2 and 4 o'clock, in the eastern portion of the city, nearly all in stables. Three boys were arrested on charge of having been the incendiaries, and one is identified as having been in the first stable that took fire.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings is overhauling the condition of places of amusement in regard to egress in cases of fire.

James Moore and Michael Kennedy were today held to bail on the charge of dealing in and using false naturalization certificates.

The Primary Convention of the dioceses of Long Island to-day fixed the salary of the bishop at $6,000.

In the National Christian Convention to-day resolutions were offered congratulating Gen. Grant on his election, which was referred to the Committee on Business.

At the trotting match for $2,000, mile heats, three best in five, to wagons, between George Wilkes and American Girl, at Union course to-day, Wilkes won in 2:29¼, 2:27¼, and 2:29. Track heavy. American Girl made a close contest.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The trial of Gen. Cole will be continued to-morrow.

Official returns from all the counties in the State, except King's, and the reported vote, gives Seymour 9,454 majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Dr. Littlejohn was this P. M. elected Bishop of the new diocese of Long Island.

THE TYPE SETTING MACHINE.

Mr. Foster's Remarkable Invention Described.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel, 14th.]

We have been furnished by the inventor with the following detailed description of the new type-setting machine, by our ingenious county-man, F. G. Foster, Esq., for which he has recently obtained a patent:

The machine is composed, essentially, of a key-board, type boxes, a series of conductors or conveyors, fingers, and a "stick."

The key-board has much the appearance of two piano key-boards, ranged one above the other, but with this difference: The keys are arranged in clusters or groups, to facilitate their working, by assisting the eye in finding immediately any required letter. These groups are again divided into colors, for the same purpose; so that by once glancing over the board and noticing the arrangement of the groups, and the relation each letter bears to a cluster, or a color, any character designated can be instantly placed in the stick by the mere action of touching its corresponding key. The first tier of keys, being that nearest the operator, is marked with the letters of the "Roman low case"—this being the case most used in all work; the next with the "Roman capitals," third with the "Italic low case," and the highest, or furthest from the operator, with the "Italic caps," the case least used. Each of these have their corresponding double letters, marks of punctuation and other characters generally used in the composing room or found in their respective "cases." These keys are attached, in the simplest manner, to a series of type boxes. The capacity of these type boxes can be altered to suit the convenience or pleasure of the printer; their highest convenient capacity being about two "cases." From these boxes the type are fed out by means of fingers moving silently on their respective axes. As a key is touched on the keyboard, the corresponding finger takes from the type-boxes the required character, and it immediately glides into the stick by means of the conveyors or conductors. These are stationary and require no external power to work them. They are arranged in the peculiar manner you noticed in the model exhibited to you sometime since, and, with the fingers and type boxes, can be slipped out in a moment, and another of a different "font" substituted when desired. So that the expense of having a machine to set any "font" is obviated by the simplest means—it being only necessary, instead of the usual "cases" found in the printing office, to have the corresponding adjustable "plates;" only one machine being required by any ordinary printing office for its different work. These boxes, conductors, &c., are arranged on the principle of the mathematical proportion of the comparative velocities of falling bodies. As you saw in the model exhibited, no character can out-strip another on its way to the stick, but each accomplishes the distance and is placed in the stick in the order in which their corresponding keys are touched.

The stick is somewhat of a peculiar arrangement. It can be adjusted to any sized column, from that of the ordinary newspaper to the widest book page; or the type can be set in a continued line. In the first instance the compositor needs no assistant, doing his own "justifying" on the completion of each line, which, when completed, is rapidly thrown back and discharged into the "galley," and another line is set. In the second instance, a second hand is required to cut off the line to its desired length and then to "justify." In both instances "space boxes," holding the different "spaces," are arranged in as convenient a manner as now in the ordinary "case," except the "three em space," which is used in dividing words, and which has its corresponding key on the board, this being thought most desirable, as it is used, probably, more than any other "box" in the printer's case. Attached to the "stick" is a "composing rule," which adjusts itself, automatically, to the line previously adjusted in the stick. There is also attached to the "stick" a simple contrivance by which any character can be substituted for one placed in the line by mistake. For instance, in case an *e* is set for a *c*, the operator can by means of this attachment correct the mistake without changing his seat to get to a "case" in a different part of the room.

The type boxes are filled by a little boy or girl; thereby substituting for skilled labor that of any person who knows his letters.

The full working machine is about 38 inches wide by 40 deep, and 32 high; and, by careful estimates already made, can be constructed at a cost not exceeding $100.

I would also say that there is attached to the machine, when desired, a permanent adjustable galley which, with its attachments, can be used by the operator, without change of position, to strike off any number of "proofs" required, thereby making it a most convenient letter-writer, or form-printer for any office. This additional arrangement will increase its cost.

[For the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRAYER.

I

Lord! give us grace to feel that
wrong is right
And clearly to perceive that
black is white.

II

Heaven hears—and this great nation
to enchant
Accept the prayer, and sends them—
U. S. Grant.
JEFFERSON STREET.

☞ A London fruit merchant advertises "fruit to let for ornamenting grand dinner tables." They are fruits, of course, to be let alone.

☞ Galsot is eighty-two.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable

Speech of Hon. Ben. Disraeli.

ELECTION NEWS.

Minister Johnson Accepts an Invitation to Dine.

&c., &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Right Honorable Ben. Disraeli made a speech to his constituents at Aylesburg. After returning his acknowledgments for their unanimity in returning him to the House of Commons, he proceeded to justify the action of the Conservative party on the reform question. He then defended the Government party from the charge of extravagance.

He maintained that the finances had been, in every sense, economical; he advocated the extension of education, and was in favor of the creation of a Department of Public Instruction with a cabinet minister at its head. He insisted that neither a compulsory educational system nor a new tax for educational purposes were in accordance with the opinion of the country.

He then contrasted the foreign policy of the preceding with that of the present ministry. The relations which now existed with foreign powers were those of confidence and sympathy, and all disagreements with the United States were now removed. He concluded with a discussion of the Irish question. The resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, introduced by the leader of the opposition, could not mitigate the evils of Fenianism.

The troubles of Ireland were greatly exaggerated. Ireland had really progressed within the last twenty years, more than England. This establishment was dangerous to the rights of property. It would only serve to increase the discontent of the Irish people, while at the same time it would be sure to sever the connection between the State and religious principles.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times says of the 376 members of the new House of Commons chosen, there is a Liberal majority of 118.

LONDON, 10 P. M.—According to the returns received up to this hour, 437 members of the House of Commons were elected, of whom 287 are Liberals, and 150 Conservatives. Edward Honsmor, Liberal, returned from Strond; Jno McMaguire, Liberal, from Cork city; W. Monsell, Liberal, from Limerick county; Sir Stafford Henry Norcott, Secretary of State for India, Conservative, from North Devonshire; John A. Blake, Liberal, from Waterford.

The city of Limerick returns her former membes, Geo. Gavent, Francis F. Russell, and John Ennis.

The Conservatives carried Athlone, which was represented by Liberals in the last House.

REVERDY ACCEPTS.

Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on the 28th.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AWAITING ORDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—At the latest dates from South America General Martin McMahon, the new Minister to Paraguay, remained at Rio Janeiro, where he awaited instructions from his Government as to what action to take in regard to the outrage of the Paraguayan Government upon the American Legation at Asuncion.

ITALY.

VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Nov. 19.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

UNDERSTANDING ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Letters from Rome report that the Government has come to a favorable understanding with Napoleon in regard to Italy.

SPAIN.

A LITTLE DICKER.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—It is rumored that Gen. Prim is negotiating with Prince Austeriz with the intention of making the Prince king of Spain and himself regent.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

This court met yesterday, when the motion for arrest of decision and for a new trial was set for hearing on Saturday, the 21st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The case of E. M. Bochman was set for hearing on December 1.

In the case of John H. Davis remission was produced for three-fourths of the fine.

BANKRUPTCY.

Henry C. Morgan, of Mason county, and A. R. Snook, of Franklin county, yesterday filed petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy.

In the matter of James H. Harlan, bankrupt, specifications in opposition to discharge were filed, and an order referring the same to Register T. M. Eginton entered to report proof taken therein on or before the 4th day of January next.

BUSKIN AND GOWN.

A Clerical Defense of the Stage.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, Sunday evening last delivered a sermon on the subject: "The Theater, the Opera, and the Church, or the Relations of the Church to Popular Amusements." His text was I Corinthians, vii., 31: "Use this world as not abusing it." He took the ground that the drama and opera are harmless and proper amusements for Christians as well as for others. Referring to the fact that the theater is generally denounced by the evangelical sects, he claimed that they did not show why or in what sense it is sinful. "The American people," he said, "are overworked and need more amusement." He recognized as universal in the race the dramatic instinct. "The drama is as ancient as the race. Much of the Biblical literature is dramatic."

I am not quite sure but that the very first chapters of Genesis are dramatic; I am quite sure that Job is dramatic; that Ruth is; that Esther is dramatic. Shakspeare, the peerless poet of centuries, had no function in the world and no name left to history, had it not been for the dramatic instinct and aptitude. So with Milton. The grandest poets that God has given to the world have been its dramatic poets. And, furthermore, human character has its highest representations in the drama. I confess that I never saw such power; I never remarked such nature in any Christian pulpit that it was ever my privilege to sit under as in Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." It is nature, not art. No sermon scarcely in the world, except that of Christ, when he stood with the adulterous woman, ever illustrates the power of love to conquer evil and to win the wanderer, as that beautiful little piece, so perfectly rendered by this genius which God has given to illustrate in the drama the power of love over the sins of the race. I wonder who among the ministerial Union ever saw Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle!" Let us give to these friends the advantage of our judgment of their ignorance. Ristori, Rachel, Booth, Murdoch, especially Davenport and Jefferson, are all God's gifts to man. So I say that the legimate drama is to be endorsed. It is an educator. It is in no wise to be apologized for.

And in regard to the opera I need only, I think, say that, so far as the opera is concerned, any one who objects to it on moral grounds must either be ignorant of it—I think, for the most part, that those who object to the opera are—or there certainly must be a moral weakness in the nature of such objectors. To say that the opera is corrupting is to say the most irrational and foolish thing that the human lips are capable of. Many of our finest minds go to the opera and come away feeling it was a waste of time, and we who can enjoy it in any wise, be it ever so little, ought to feel a profound sorrow for such people, because they do not know the infinite delights and joys of which, by their lack of musical culture, they are deprived. But it is their duty simply to say they do not like it. It is a sorry religion that rejects it on the sour-grape principle; because they cannot they won't let anybody else. The music of the opera is the principal thing with people that attend. The score is nothing, with many it is absolutely nothing, if they can catch the passion of the music. And as to the dress in the drama and in the opera, let me say, once for all, that all dressing is conventional. If it had the sanction of long usage, the dress of the extremest dancer would in no wise be considered indecent; or if the gown had been the fashion for men, the present attire would be considered vulgar. Let me relate what the gentlemanly manager of Wood's Museum said to me within the past six months. Speaking of the depraving tendency and the downward tendency of tragedy and comedy, he said: "I could not bring upon my stage a single piece that was played before the *elite* of London fifty and sixty years ago. I could not bring to my place an audience that would not hiss it off the stage." I really don't know that it would be a very sensible thing if our congregations would make it a stimulation, when they engage their ministers, that they would accept a season ticket to the opera, to cultivate their taste in musical matters.

The speaker then went on to speak of the abuses of pleasure, saying that it might be argued that we ought to refrain from all amusements because they were liable to be abused, but replying to this: "It is no logic with which to meet a young man starting out in life, who has ideas of his own, and wants reasons for everything that he does. Let us meet him right, and say: 'Sir, you are to use the drama, you are to use the opera, you are to use the cards, you are to use dancing, you are to use everything; but you are to abuse nothing. Because you can go to the legitimate drama, it is no license for you to feast your eyes upon vulgarities anywhere; and because you can play cards in your house, it is no reason that you have a license to go to the gaming-table, and play for other people's money without returning values anywhere.' This is the lesson. Let us teach our youth that these things can be used, and when abused the penalties of sin will just as surely follow them, as God has said: 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. If he sow to the spirit, of the spirit he shall reap everlasting life; and if he sow to the flesh, of the flesh he shall reap damnation.'"

☞ Mr. Stetson has retired from the St. James Hotel, Boston, minus $20,000. Mr. Ballou, the owner of the house, has succeeded to the management.

☞ Ole Bull appeared before a magnificent audience in Detroit last Wednesday evening.

☞ Paul Alharis and Aline Lambele were married on the 2d inst.

BUTLER.

The Radical Leader on Grant's Future Policy, Our Finances and the Alabama Claims—The Political Situation.

A PLAIN TALK.

[From the Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

LOWELL, MASS., Nov. 14, 1868.—The fact has already passed into the history of American politics that there never was before such a hard-fought and interesting political battle within the limits of a Congressional district as that which took place in the Fifth District of Massachusetts during the campaign preceding the late general election. It may, with truth, almost be said that, in the minds of many, the result of the Presidential contest itself was insignificant compared with the real or fancied importance of the result in Ben Butler's district. All over the country—throughout the thrifty North, the sunny South, and the plenty-laden West—there was an absorbing and lively interest either in the triumph or defeat of the renowned and persevering Butler, and the advocates on this side and that were far more than enthusiastic in contributing their mighty or feeble influence to shape the result in accordance with their respective wishes. The friends of General Butler got into the field early, while on the other hand his enemies and opponents came late, and labored against a tide which every day of the canvass was sweeping them rapidly and surely over that terrible political precipice which is a terror to all aspirants to public life and fame. Every move they made redounded to the actual benefit of him whom they sought to slaughter, and it is a matter of serious thought whether or not, if the canvass had occupied another fortnight, Butler would not have received the unanimous vote of the district, and gone back to Congress by acclamation. The fact, however, that he is triumphantly re-elected, as well as the various incidents of the exciting campaign, have been made known to the Herald readers, and it is therefore hardly necessary to refer to them again in detail. It is generally surmised that the General will be the man of all others of the coming Congress to take the lead of the dominant party, which has confided in him and elected him, and there is, therefore, a universal and anxious interest to find out something of his views on the current political topics of the day, and his probable course in the national legislature upon resuming his seat.

ON HIS TRIAL.

To gratify this curious and eager longing of the community, one of the Herald reporters has made a reconnoissance, and the result of the expedition has been highly satisfactory to himself, and it will undoubtedly serve to enlighten the public upon a great variety of the important topics of the day. Gen. Butler, unlike Gen. Grant, is not reticent or inapproachable. The opinions of the one, once formed, are freely and emphatically given when solicited, but of the other nothing, up to this writing, has ever been definitely or authoritatively learned. Butler, contrary to the ideas of many, is a remarkably social genius, and his free and easy manner of discussing topics is such as to cause the visitor to feel almost involuntary at home in his presence. The distant and defiant air which characterize many men of greatness does not belong to the General, although he is at all times dignified and gentlemanly. His home is in Gloucester, a town of some importance down in Cape Ann, but he has also an elegant mansion in this city, where he spends the winter months when not occupied in Congress.

It is situated on a pleasant eminence on Andover street, overlooking the Merrimack river, and is surrounded by a beautiful grove and a charming drive, and is a short half mile distant from the central or business portion of the town. His office is in Merrimack street and is the same one where, in his earlier years, he commenced the legal profession. During the late campaign, and, in fact, ever since his election to Congress, he has attended to but very little legal business. From the important position which he at once attained in public life, he has been obliged, in order to keep along in the foremost rank, to give almost exclusively his whole time to national affairs. He keeps a private secretary, who thinks he has a very easy time of it if he is not obliged to answer over fifty letters a day. The wear and tear of the campaign in the district was almost too much for the General's powerful physical frame, and during the last week he has been confined to the house nearly all the time. He is gaining rapidly, however, and in a day or two will have recovered from his brief indisposition, and probably with the assembling of Congress he will be fresh, vigorous and eager for the fray.

FOUND.

Your reporter having passed the compliments of the day with the General, and both having mutually agreed that the weather had been rainy for a few days past, the conversation very naturally turned upon political matters. It occurred to me that the subject of the result of the general election would be a good starter, and impelled by this very original idea the knight of the pencil led off something as follows:

Reporter—Well, General, what do you think of the election?

OPINION OF THE ELECTION.

General Butler—It has turned out precisely as it was intended it should be by the Democratic leaders from the beginning. It was what the horse-jockeys would call a "thrown race;" for no political party was ever so completely, so thoroughly sold out by the leaders as the Democracy.

Reporter—How was that?

General Butler—I will tell you. The rank and file and the Western Democracy were pledged against the National debt, and against its payment in gold and the high rates of interest. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Belmont, was the United States agent of foreign bankers; there is held abroad some six hundred millions of dollars of the United States bonds; payment in gold would make more than two hundred millions difference in value. The Democratic Convention was managed by Belmont in conjunction with other New York politicians. I have long known their tactics. It has always been of more consequence to save the city and State of New York than to save the general Government election. If they must lose either they always prefer the latter; therefore, they determined against Chase, Hendricks, and Hancock, fearing that with them the Democracy would win in the nation, and they took up Seymour in order to save the State of New York. They made no fight for Maine, the result of which would have been the index of the contest, but sent Pendleton there, whose notions were distasteful, at least to the Republicans, from whom alone they could have made gains. They had already placed a Western man on the ticket (Blair), who of all men is the most obnoxious to Western Democrats, he having been an abolitionist and a violent Republican General in the Union army, although a man of acknowledged ability. They arranged their platform so as to revive all the issues of the war and thus overshadow entirely all questions of finance and taxation, on which last issues they never got a hearing during the whole campaign. Of course this threw the vote of every true patriot and lover of his country against those who had ever been opposed to them during the war. While the contest—the only actual contest of the campaign—was going on in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, it will be observed Seymour did not take the stump, although in the two last named States less than 6,000 votes would have changed the result. When these elections were found uncomfortably close the New York World and the National Intelligencer, one owned and the other purchased by the Democracy, entirely demoralized the party by the impossible proposition to change the candidates. It thus being made sure that the Democrats had no chance of carrying the general election, Seymour immediately took the stump to save New York, Mr. Belmont issued an address, and the played for result was obtained. New York was saved to her politicians and the value of the bonds of Belmont's foreign clients was enhanced.

GRANT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Reporter—In view of these facts, General, what do you think Grant's course will be toward the Democrats?

General Butler—These same men are now patting General Grant on the shoulder and endeavoring to win him to their purposes, but General Grant is bound by every principle of honor that holds men in their action to carry out the reconstruction measures of Congress, and to give suffrage to the negro and fully protect him in its enjoyment. The very fact that Louisiana has gone against him by 55,000 majority, whole parishes not giving him a single vote under the reign of terror which existed there, where thousands of Republican votes were thrown before, will impel him and the Republican party to do this. The New York and Seymour Democrats will get some comfort from the financial policy to which the new administration is pledged, I look to see the action of the new administration radical upon points raised and settled by the war, but conservative upon finance.

CONGRESS AND THE SOUTH.

Reporter—What do you think, General, will be done by Congress in relation to those States where there have been disorders in the late elections?

General Butler—I cannot doubt that in every such case prompt and vigorous measures will be taken to correct the evil as well in overruling what has been done as in preventing such occurrences in the future. We are obliged to give every State a republican form of government, and that government is neither republican in form nor fact where every elector cannot discuss his political opinions and cast his vote unawed and unconrolled either by violence, intimidation, threats or purchase. The contracts made everywhere in the South for the employment of negroes on the condition that they will abstain from voting if their masters so desired are as much purchases of men as were the purchases from the auction-block a few years before. No member of Congress elected in any district where such means were used will ever be admitted to his seat by my consent or any electoral vote from such district counted.

FINANCIAL.

Reporter—The question of finance, General, seems to be agitating the people considerably just now. What do you think will be the course of Congress on the subject?

General Butler—There can be no question, sir, more difficult than that to which to give an intelligent answer. I think there are two matters which will imperatively demand prompt and decided action, failing to take which upon either, now that the great issues of loyalty and equality of right are conclusively settled, will much imperil the future of the Republican party. One is to render impossible such derangements of the currency as that under which the country is now suffering; and the other is to give money to the business of the country at a cheaper rate of interest than is possible under our present financial system. It seems that half a dozen men, by locking up, through the aid of the banks, some twenty millions, more or less, of the legal tender notes, can so cripple the money market and banks not in the combination as to foil solvent merchants and raise the rate of interest and demand for money to such an extent as to create commercial revulsion and to change the entire national securities five per cent. in a single day, thus altering their value to the unheard of amount of a hundred and twenty millions. Such conspiracies to engross the price of corn have been common enough, and have always been punished as a crime at common law. These attempts, however, have generally not been successful, because of the impossibility of obtaining exact statistics of the amount of corn or other material to be operated upon; but in the present case and in the future success can be assured, because the amount of currency in the country may be known to a dollar, and the exact effect of the engrossment can, therefore, be calculated. Advantage has also been taken of the very time when large amounts of money are needed to move the crops to market to carry out this nefarious scheme of plunder, by which the price even of food may be enhanced without any benefit to the producer. This must be stopped. A system of finance and financial agents of the government under which such things can be done is neither a safe nor a proper one. I foresaw its possibility and proposed a remedy in a speech on the currency last December. It was that the Government should issue a large amount, say two or three hundred million dollars of legal tenders, which should be convertible and reconvertible into bonds at a low rate of interest, so that when the money market became stringent and currency was worth a higher rate of interest than the bonds the holders might return the bonds and take the currency; and when money was worth in the market a less rate of interest than that provided by the bonds, then the money might be returned to the Government and converted into bonds. As the Government must for a long series of years be a borrower, no loss could result to it from such a plan, as the relative amount of money and bonds would, as a rule, be a fixed one, like the average amount of deposits in the banks, and if in an extraordinary emergency some loss of interest should result, it would more than compensate by the amount funded in the banks at a low rate. I am glad to see that this idea is obtaining converts, for in the leading article of the Boston Advertiser of yesterday I find the following:

For some time past some experienced financiers have been of the opinion that Congress should provide for an issue of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to be held by the banks at their option as part of their revenue, and reconvertible on demand into currency. This, it is contended, would form an automatic safeguard against either too great a plethora of money on the one hand, or too great a stringency on the other.

The Advertiser, you see, does not explain how the Treasury is to issue these notes at first or get anybody to take the bonds at a low rate of interest, when they can get the present bonds at a high rate; but if the five-twenties are payable in greenbacks that difficulty will be removed, because the government might issue the legal tender notes in payment of the five-twenties which are overdue. If it adopts one of my financial ideas it will find it necessary to adopt them all. I have no doubt, however, but this matter will be provided for by Congress, which should pass a law putting the entire control and issuing of the currency in the hands of the government. The other necessity of which I spoke to you is cheap money—that is to say, the capability of hiring money at a low rate of interest. No good reason can be stated why the commercial rate of interest shall be from two and a half to three per cent. in Europe, and in this country, with means of instantaneous transmission of intelligence and bi-monthly transportation of commodities, the commercial rate should be not less than eight and from that to thirty per cent. in various parts of the country. Eight per cent. per annum is the ordinary rate of bank accommodation in Eastern cities, and thirty per cent. in the South is the ordinary rate when, indeed, money can be got there at all. This high rate of interest has an international as well as a domestic importance. Capital can be found in England for raising cotton in Egypt or in the East Indies at three per cent per annum. This, of course, is twenty-seven per cent. diminution against the same product in the South, whether the money is used for raising or transporting the crop, and affects the negro as well as the planter; for all burdens of production ultimately rest on labor. The high rate of interest in the West interferes seriously with the price of transportation of corn and wheat, without any corresponding benefit to the producer. This and our necessarily high rate of taxation render our surplus provisions hardly competing articles in the markets of the world. The rate of taxation and interest has destroyed the shipbuilding in the East, and crippled our manufactures by a discrimination in the price and capital employed from five to eight per cent, against them, as compared with capital employed in like manufactories in England, and thus absorbing what would be a full margin of profit to the American manufacturer. This great rate of interest for commercial purposes can never be brought down so long as the Government is in the market as a borrower, at a rate of interest in currency ranging from 9 to 12 per cent., with the reckoning of the exemption of this class of investments from the State and local taxation. A return to specie payments—that is, to a currency convertible into specie—the hoped for panacea for all evils by some financiers of narrow views, will not meet the difficulty of this high rate of interest, but rather enhance it by reducing the value of all kinds of property except public and private credits, leaving the rate of interest substantially unchanged. Until we have cheap money we cannot have cheap transportation, cheap food, and consequent cheaper labor. It gives capital an unjust advantage over labor, and if the Republican Congress shall not devise some speedy and effectual relief from this evil it will deservedly forfeit what it has so largely now, the confidence and respect of the country, and demonstrate its inability wisely to govern. I am afraid, Mr. Reporter, that you think this rather a speech than an answer to your question, but I don't know as I can give you my ideas in any fewer words. If you think it worth while I will give you an extract of my speech in Congress, November 27, 1867, where I adverted to the necessity of this convertible and inconvertible security as an automatic balance wheel to the currency.

The extract which the General furnished your reporter is as follows:

Our debt now is $2,500,000,000—about $2,200,000,000 of it interest bearing. Suppose we issue our legal tender greenbacks, as I will call them for convenience; I buy up or redeem our interest bearing debt that is due to the amount of $1,000,000,000. Then our debt stands $1,000,000,000 of non-interest bearing debt, and $1,500,000,000 of interest bearing debt. Now if that $1,000,000,000 of circulation is too much—is more than is needed for currency—I agree with the gentleman from Maine that it will be depreciated. But what is too much? Too much is more than will be absorbed as currency in the business of the country; that is to say, if, because of any over issue by the Government there is an accumulation of non-interest bearing notes, greenbacks, in the hands of any man, that are not productive, and he will dispose of them at a discount, if he can do no better for something that is productive.

The only question as to redundancy, therefore, is whether the notes in his hands are worth more for use in his business as currency than they would be to him if invested in a loan to the Government. Now, then, I propose that for $1,000,000,000 of this non-interest bearing debt we shall issue an interest bearing loan at a low rate, which shall be that exact loan which my friend from Maine yesterday thought would be so absurd, a loan bearing a low rate of interest, and convertible and reconvertible into greenbacks at any day and any hour, at the pleasure of the holder. Let us see how such a loan would operate. A man has more money than he wants to use. He, with such a loan, can go to a public depository, leave his money and take his bond: then when he wants his money again he goes to the depository, leaves his bond, takes his money for this bond, principal and interest. That is to say, when the non-interest bearing notes of the United States are worth less to a business man than this bond when the notes as currency are worth more to him to use in business or speculation than the investment, he will return the bond and take the currency. Thus without any banks to push out the circulation when it is not wanted, or to draw it back just when it is wanted, as the fashion now is, we shall have an automatic financial system, self-regulating, or rather regulated by the great law of supply and demand—the best of all regulators. When money is wanted by the United States, it will be at once got. When it is not wanted it will be returned to the Government which, being a borrower for a long series of years to come, will be glad to take it. There will be no redundancy, because every man will know exactly where to place these non-interest bearing notes when he has got through with them as money. When money is wanted at the West to move your crops in the fall you take it from the Treasury and move the crops. When you get through with the money, you take it back to the Treasury and get the bonds, in the same manner as when you have got through with your wagons you put them back in your barns for use next year. Thus the whole monetary system of the country will go on without redundancy and without shock and without inflation. More than that, sir, as I believe I demonstrated yesterday, it will be impossible to have inflation, because this currency, being convertible and reconvertible from time to time, and being always an integral part of the public debt, it will never change its relative value to the property of the people of the United States. Why, sir, what is the measure of the value of your house? If it is worth a thousand dollars it is a two million five hundred thousandth part of the public debt, and it will remain so until a portion of that debt is paid, when it will be appreciated, or until the public debt is expanded, when it will be depreciated. But it will remain of exactly the same relative value, however much the form of the public debt be changed, but will always be more valuable as the public debt grows more valuable and diminished. My hour is almost exhausted, and I am warned that I must spend no more time in elaborating the details of this proposition; but I ask gentlemen to apply to this their own acute judgment, and tell me, if they can, where is the fault in the reasoning; because the only valuable purpose that can be served by this discussion is to elicit, what we all desire to arrive at, the best system of finance. To do what? To lessen the burden of taxation, and to relieve the loyal, true-hearted but overburdened people from this so great weight of taxation.

HIS FUTURE COURSE IN CONGRESS.

Reporter—What course, General, do you propose to pursue yourself in Congress?

General Butler—I mean, standing by every principle of the Republican party, to advocate cheap capital, cheap transportation, the rights of labor and of the people against all monopolies and oppressions whatever. In brief, I mean to stand by the motto under which I fought the canvas, viz: "Equality of right in all men, equality of power of all men, and equality of burdens to all men under the Government."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Reporter—What do you think, General, about the settlement of the Alabama claims and Minister Johnson's proceedings?

Gen. Butler—I think Reverdy Johnson is making a fool of himself and dragging the country through the mire in the face of all England. There is no such feeling of amity on the subject of our differences with England as Johnson represents. He is deceiving John Bull in making him suppose that we are so poor in spirit as to forget the recognition of the rebellion as a belligerent power in the demand of Mason and Slidell, the rebel agents, and his continued sympathy with the rebellion; his sweeping our commerce from the ocean through rebel cruisers, fitted out by himself; his taking advantage of our intestine troubles to plant a new nation, in the shape of the Dominion, on our northern border—all for a few dollars to be paid us for the so-called Alabama claims, which, when we receive, we should hardly know what to do with. It certainly ought not to be paid to men who lost their vessels, because, as a rule, they were insured, and have got their pay already; neither should it be paid to the insurance companies, for the increased premiums on war risks put upon our commerce was a legal and equitable equivalent for the losses they paid. If the amount is due to anybody it would seem to be to the merchants who paid these premiums, and thus indemnified the insurance companies, but did not lose their property. Of course there are exceptions, but hardly enough to change the rule. This country, I believe, is quite willing to allow these claims to lay until in some future possible Irish or other rebellion or war we can use the precedent to square accounts with England, the only way which will ever be satisfactory to the American people. What I mean by this is, give them a like chance at the British commerce on the high seas. I trust sincerely that the good sense of the American Congress will not permit the retiring British Minister, Lord Stanley, to settle and adjust these questions with the outgoing administration of Andrew Johnson, for their squaring up belongs to the progressive and American spirit of the next. Specially will the American people never agree that British subjects residing in the South and aiding the rebellion there shall be paid for their losses suffered from our army during the war (which we do not pay to our own people), by having them offset through the British nation against the damage done to our commerce by the Anglo-rebel cruisers on the ocean.

From this point the conversation between the General and your reporter was upon matters not of special interest to the public, and an account of it is therefore wisely omitted. His views upon the current topics of the day, as given above, are formed after a careful survey of the situation since the election, and may be safely regarded as a fair declaration of the principles of one who will henceforth be distinguished as one of the chief leaders of the American Congress.

PAST PRAYING FOR.

Refusal of Englishmen in Dresden to pray for the President of the United States.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

SIR: The Times of a recent date, as well as other English journals, has given us the speeches of Lord Stanley, of that distinguished Liberal, Mr. Gladstone, and of the newly-appointed American Minister, all delivered at meetings in Liverpool, ostensibly to do honor to the latter, whose efforts as a mediator seemed to have formed the "first act," as it were, in the performance of his diplomatic services. All these addresses have been received with enthusiasm, creating a very cheerful feeling in the minds of those who heard them. Where there is reciprocity of interest there must be reciprocity of feeling; and I doubt not that the reflex of those meetings will extend over the waters and animate the New World. It is well that the two great nations should have renewed amity and fellowship, and that the public acknowledgment of their commercial dependence upon each other, as alluded to in a leader in the Times of Oct. 3d, should be made with sincere conviction and sturdy honesty. "Liverpool," says the article alluded to, "is more connected with America than any other town in these islands. One may say, indeed, that if there had been no United States there never would have been a Liverpool." These are marked words, which, had they been made on the other side—I say it with all courtesy—might not so soon have had an iteration on the Anglican shore. They might have been considered a little boastful.

Great men and far-seeing minds look at stirring events, at difficulties and obstacles, with diplomatic eyes; they settle these, thanks to their plenipotentiary powers, with skill and often with moderation. In their speeches they talk of "friendly" and "inseparable" interests, and of "international glory," and the people cry "Hear, hear." Yet, as individuals compose masses, and as "straws show how the wind blows," let us ask a question—"Can we really sure that there is a hearty feeling of friendship in the minds of the English toward the Americans?" Do they not too often allow very narrow preludices to influence them? Diplomatists and commercial men are one thing, and are a part of the people—the leaders of them; but let us take up a body of church worshippers, for instance, and see how they act.

In Dresden, the capital of Saxony, where I have resided several seasons, there were four years ago only one English congregation worshipping at regular hours in the "Reformed German Church," Rev. Mr. Wright being the pastor, a gentleman whose scholastic acquisitions and sound theology rarely have been surpassed, or had their equal in the British chaplaincies abroad. Although devoted to the service of the Church of England, the congregation received from time to time large accessions of Americans, until within late years they became the majority of the worshippers, and supported the charities of the church by their wealth and liberality. Many who thus filled the "sittings" were Dissenters, who, not exactly understanding the term "English Church" (as announced in the Saturday advertisements of the Sabbath service), came in at first slowly. Then the style "English and American Church" was adopted; and then the Americans in Dresden, receiving the invitation, which was included in the foregoing name, "entered in" gladly. In due time the pastor, becoming aware that two-thirds of the people were Americans, introduced the prayer for the President of the United States, after that for the royal family of England and the King of Saxony. I was in the church when this introduction was first made, and heard a gentleman in front of me plant his cane loudly on the floor, exclaiming, "I thought this was an English church!" On other days persons abruptly rose and left the sanctuary. It matters to go very little whether the President of the United States is included in the service or not, inasmuch as all true and thoughtful worshippers daily pray for "all conditions of men" and "all persons in authority," in which an individual of such very high "authority" as America's Chief Magistrate cannot be excluded. There is no ban there, nor can there be any in the sight of God. But the circumstances which created such an unchristian ebullition of feeling led to animosities against the sincere and truly evangelical pastor. Disaffection increased and spread, until another church (most strangely authorized by the Bishop of London under misrepresentation) drew off numbers of the congregation, and a High Church party was formed, under the name of the "English Church," for which a new structure is now in course of erection. Mr. Wright now officiates in Boulogne.

The "English and American Church," however, yet exists, the influx of Americans still doing its part to sustain both churches. In process of time this same increase caused a request to be made to the pastor of the new church, Mr. Kitto, to include the President of the United States in his prayers, it being understood that it was authorized by the Bishop of London, and left to the discretion of the officiating priest. It was introduced on Sunday recently, but gave umbrage again to certain other individuals, and the pastor withdrew it. This has called forth much animadversion, and has proved the fact that there is not much individual feeling of brotherhood between the worshipping members of these Cristian congregations. One reason said to be assigned by the complainants against the introduction of the prayer for the President has been that "he was nominated every four years, and they did not desire to pray for such a number of nobodies." The high office had no estimation in the opinion of those accustomed to a Royal line, and unable to separate the office from the man. This might be viewed as petty feeling, did it not increase rather than diminish, and did it not become during the week a subject of cavil and bitterness. The Americans sit, and have sat for years, quietly in their pews, and have responded cheerfully to the repeated passages introducing the Queen, Prince of Wales, &c., besides hearing uncomplainingly the prayer that Her Majesty may become "victorious over all her enemies," while the English will not permit the name of the Chief Magistrate of the United States to be included in the service. It matters little what great diplomatists do when this rebellious feeling exists. They may keep "war from out our borders," and preserve the blessings of peace, but, as to any really "friendly relations," we fear that the Bishop of London has much more to do to sustain such by the orders he gives to his chaplains than the noble efforts of a Stanley or a Gladstone for the common good.

AN AMERICAN IN DRESDEN.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Oct. 27.

LUCKY HEIRS.

Distribution of a Great Estate.

The will of the late Isaac Walker, of St. Louis, who died a few days ago, has been probated. It contains the following provisions:

One-eighth of the residue of the property, real and personal, after the payment of debts, to Archibald Maclay, of New York city, in trust for the testator's daughter, Julia Ann Maclay, wife of said Archibald. One-eighth to Gilbert M. Spier, of New York city, in trust for his wife Emily Spier. One-eighth to Peter Nevius, of New York city, in trust for his wife Matilda. One-eighth to Sylvanus Jenkins, of New York city, in trust for his wife Augusta Jenkins. One-eighth to William McGawtry, of New York city in trust for his wife Ann E. One-eighth to his son Thomas A. Walker, one-eighth to his son Isaac H. Walker, and one-eighth to Thomas W. Bell and George W. Bell, children of a deceased daughter, Louisa Bell. Thomas A. Walker is appointed executor. The will is dated January 4, 1858, and is witnessed by R. J. Elliott and J. R. Shepley. The estate is estimated at about $8,000,000. Isaac Walker was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and at the time of his death was in his 83d year. He was the architect of his own fortune, having inherited no property, and commencing life with none of those means or aids to success which are commonly deemed important. He left Baltimore in 1830, and settled in New York, and afterward in St. Louis. He died at his New York residence, No. 146 Fifth avenue, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Westchester county.

☞ A daughter of Mrs. Gaskell, the accomplished authoress and the biographer of Charlotte Bronte, is superintending a public kitchen in Manchester, England, for the sick. Victor Hugo has written her a letter of compliment and sympathy.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	12 M.
Cincinnati	AMERICA	5 P. M.
Madison	J. L. GRAHAM	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—November 19.

United States, Cincinnati. Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. Kate Robinson, Cinc'n'ti.
Silver Spray, N. Orleans. Charmer, Cincinnati.
Darling, Cincinnati. J. H. Groesbeck, Cinc'n'ti.

DEPARTURES—November 19.

United States, Cincinnati. Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. Kate Robinson, Tenn. r.
Silver Spray, Cincinnati. Charmer, Evansville.
Darling, Memphis. J. H. Groesbeck, N. O.
St. Francis, Memphis.

BOATS IN PORT.

Morning Star, Portland. Richmond, Portland.
Pink Varble, Portland. Indiana, Portland.
LeClaire, city wharf. Mary Houston, city wharf.
Peytona, city wharf. John Lumsden, city wharf.
Palestine, Portland. Norman, city wharf.
Sallie, Portland. Tempest, city wharf.

THE RIVER was stationary at this point last evening, with six feet eight inches water in the canal, four feet eight inches water in the chute, and three feet eight inches water on the rocks. The weather yesterday was cold and disagreeable, with a slight snow in the morning. Business on the landing dull.

The most popular, and by far the most profitable to the interests of Louisville is the packet line along the Lower Ohio hence to all points as far down as Evansville and Henderson. This line, under the management of Captain R. H. Woolfolk, the Superintendent, and Captain A. T. Gilmore, who attends to the running arrangements and repairs, has been the most regular and popular that plied to this port. The boats are punctual in day and hour of departure, and especial attention is paid to all way business, and passengers taken to or from any point along the route; and by their good accommodations, careful, courteous and prudent officers have won golden opinions at all points in the trade, and their arrival is looked for at the time due as certainly and regularly as a railroad train. Now that the winter season has fairly set in, with a good stage of water, the larger boats (the famous Morning Star and Tarascon) have been placed permanently in the line. These boats have no superiors in speed, comfort and equipment on the river, and all travel on them with pleasure.

The Morning Star, the fast flier, has been in the hands of the builders and furnishers for the past forty days, and now takes the track in better order and trim than on the day she was first built. She has new guards and wheel-houses, the guards being wider than before, and her paddles are longer, which, it is calculated, will impart more speed, though she is conceded to be the fleetest of the fleet. She has also been wholly refitted with new bedding and upholstery, as well as new carpets, and the best coat or full suit of paint that ever decorated a steamer in this section of country. The style and lettering on the side houses are wonderful specimens of the art, the whole work by W. O. Williams, the artist painter. The upholstery, &c., was by Henry Wehmhoeff, and the carpets by W. H. McKnight, the whole under the supervision of Captain Gilmore, who goes out commander of the boat, with Dick Hutchinson in the clerk's office. A change has been made in the days of these packets, the Morning Star leaving this port every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 P. M., and the Tarascon every Wednesday and Saturday. They are the pride of the Lower Ohio, and bring more direct trade and produce to Louisville than even the railroads. Long may they wave.

The Norman was unable to get off yesterday, and will lay over until to-morrow evening, at which time she will leave for Memphis and White river, taking freight for all points. Capt. O. Hewitt, late of the Tempest, will command her. He is well and favorably known in the trade, and will add to the popularity of the Norman. Messrs. Twomey and May, clever and courteous gentlemen, will have charge of the office.

The Peytona, Captain Shallcross, was detained by slight repairs to her machinery not having been completed, and will leave for New Orleans at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

The Havana, for Nashville, and the Dove, for Kentucky river, are announced to leave to-morrow.

The new St. Francis left for Memphis with a good trip and went down over the falls in gallant style. She got considerable freight at New Albany, and was to take on 100 bales of hay at Paul Villier's Landing.

The Charmer, for Evansville, added 100 sacks of corn, 45 bbls. of cement, and about 10 tons miscellaneous freight.

The Kate Robinson, for Tennessee river, added about 25 tons of miscellaneous freight here yesterday.

The J. N. McCullough, sunk near Madison, is lying across the channel, heading toward the Kentucky shore, with the water within about one foot of her hurricane roof. She is sunk almost in the exact spot where the Nannie Byers was sunk by a collision with the C. E. Hillman some years ago. The McCullough was a large side-wheel steamer of 386 tons burden custom-house measurement, and was built in ... in 1867, at a cost of $60,000, and at the time of the disaster was insured for about $50,000. She was owned by Capt. Geo. D. Moore, her commander, Dan Moore, her clerk, and Andrew Ackby, of Pittsburg, and was insured for $5,000 each in the following companies: Western, Monongahela, Citizen's, Merchants & Manufacturer's, Pittsburg, People's, and Allegheny. Capt. Marratta, of the steamer Groesbeck, which boat passed the wreck yesterday, is of the opinion that she cannot be raised.

The Silver Spray, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, discharged a few lots of freight here yesterday and passed up. She was detained nearly all of Wednesday night in the canal by the tow-boat Collier, which was lying near the mouth, and whose captain refused to move her to allow the Spray to pass. Captain Patterson was talking seriously yesterday of bringing suit against the Canal Company for the detention.

The officers of the Silver Spray report that the Armada took 1,200 bbls. of potatoes to Cairo for reshipment South, which all the boats refused to take at the prices offered, and they were still in the wharfboat when the Spray passed.

The Empire, from Memphis, has 1,150 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. She is due here to-day.

The flags of the steamers in port were displayed at half mast yesterday on account of the death of Capt. Alex. R. Irwin, late of the steamer Nick Longworth. He died in Cincinnati on Wednesday of consumption. Capt. Irwin had been on the river for a number of years and was always a popular commander. The last boat he commanded was the Levant, which was lost on his first trip with her. He afterward commanded, in the order named, the James Madison, Albatross, J. M. Niles and N. W. Thomas. He next became connected with the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, about 1856 or 1857, and remained in that trade, in command of the Nebraska and Belfast, until the breaking out of the war, when he took command of the Dove, and remained on her during the war. The last boat he commanded was the Nick Longworth.

The tow-boat A. J. Baker, with a tow of coal for New Orleans, and the Hercules and Fred Wilson, with tows of coal for this port, arrived yesterday from Pittsburg.

The Charmer reshipped ten tons of freight on the Peytona.

The Des Arc arrived at Memphis from White river with five hundred bales cotton and one hundred deer. She was literally covered with wild game, having deer strung from her pilot-house to the deck. She had also over one hundred cabin passengers.

The following dispatch was received here yesterday:

CAIRO, Nov. 18, 1868.

E. T. Sturgeon, Supt. Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, Louisville, Ky.:

Leave here for New Orleans at 4 o'clock. Get 200 tons of freight. Association working well.

R. E. NEAL, Steamer Indiana.

The Ida, Captain J. Murray's mountain steamer, now building at Dover, Tennessee, is approaching completion very fast under the able supervision of Mr. H. Lee, of New Albany, Indiana. She is 177 feet keel, 182½ feet on deck, 36 feet beam, 36 feet floor, 5 feet hold on the clear, with a shear 3 feet forward, floor timbers 3½ by 5, kelson 28 inches deep, side plank 2½ inches, bottom plank 3½ inches, with extra bolts and fastenings, and built of the best timber Stewart county affords. The machinery was built by Messrs. D. C. Hill & Co., of New Albany. The cylinders are 16 inches, 4½ feet stroke, 3 by 20 feet, boilers 40 inches in diameter, 2 flues, water wheel 28 by 21 feet.

This steamer is 32½ feet longer, and 2 feet wider than the common stern-wheelers, and will have all the late improvements in machinery and out-fit. No expense will be spared in making her a first-class Missouri river packet, for which trade she is being expressly built.

She will come out on twelve or fifteen inches draft. She will leave on her first trip for Fort Benton, Montana Territory, March 1st, 1869.

The Legal Tender, from New Orleans to this port, was due here last night. She has a large way freight—250 tons of iron for New Albany; 40 barrels oranges, 10 barrels sweet potatoes, and a lot of sundries for Louisville; 57 barrels oranges, 4 bundles sacks for Cincinnati.

At the session of the Union Marine Association at St. Louis on Wednesday the following subjects were discussed at length:

The reshipment of freights at Cairo by the Cumberland river packets and the Evansville and Cairo packets.

The price of freights to be established by the different associations at points where railroad communication is at hand.

The making of a tariff of prices for up stream freights from New Orleans.

The classification of freights and tariffs for the various associations.

It was decided that the reshipment of freights from Cairo should be upon the basis of an agreed price, as fixed by the St. Louis Association, and not upon a divide or pro rata, as heretofore. The New Orleans Association hereafter will make rates for all Northern bound freights.

Many other subjects of interest to owners of steam stock were discussed, and for want of time and preparation laid over until the 3d of January, when a meeting of the Union Association will be held in New Orleans, at which they will be passed upon.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

A number of suits brought by Messrs. Block, Hoffheimer and others against the owners of the steamboat Emperor for the loss of a quantity of whisky shipped by the plaintiffs in 1866 to New Orleans, and lost by the sinking of the barge on which they were shipped, were heard yesterday on demurrer, before Judge Cox. The defense was that the cargo being insured by the shippers, and the insurance having been paid, the defendants were not liable. To this the plaintiffs demurred, but the court held the defense to be a good one, and overruled the demurrer.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of Tuesday says:

The Louisiana—pioneer boat in the Louisville and New Orleans line—left port under big six hundred tons freight, mostly iron.

The Mobile Register of Tuesday says:

Saturday evening last the new Railroader, lately being built by Tom Murray at Brown's Mills, for the Montgomery Railroad Company, was successfully launched. Everything, we learn, worked like a charm, not a single hitch occurring in the arrangements. Quite a crowd were present, many of whom were on board, including twenty-five or thirty ladies, when the shores were knocked away and the lashings cut, a beautiful wreath of roses swinging from the stem as she glided into her watery home.

We hear it whispered that this craft is to be honored with the name of one of Mobile's most distinguished daughters, being the second boat built here named in her honor.

The Vicksburg Herald of Tuesday says:

The Belle Lee got here about noon yesterday from Louisville, for the purpose of entering the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade under the auspices of Capt. T. P. Leathers. She had about two tier of cotton when she left last evening to meet Captain Leathers, of the Governor Allen, and be turned over to him if he should want her. If Captain L. should not accept her, Captain McGill, under whose charge she is, will place her in the New Orleans and Bend trade—as far up as Eunice.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Wednesday says:

The river was about stationary last evening, with five feet four inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. A steady rain set in yesterday morning and continued almost without cessation throughout the entire day, and there was every appearance last night of another rise. Indeed, we should not be surprised to see our rivers rising to-day.

River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—Monongahela 5 feet 5 inches, and both rivers rising slowly.

Arrived—St. Charles and packets.

Departed—Armadillo, for New Orleans, and towboats, with 100,000 bush. coal for New Orleans, and 60,000 for Cincinnati.

Weather cloudy and raw.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Weather clear and cold. River falling slowly.

Arrived—Clifton, from Cincinnati.

Departed—Alice Dean, for New Orleans; Magnolia, with 800 bales cotton, for Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19.—River falling, with 5 feet water on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Mercury 40 at 6 P. M.

Camelia arrived from Pittsburg, and A. Baker departed for Cairo.

CAIRO, Nov. 19.—Nightingale, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, at 3 A. M.; Forsyth, from Memphis to St. Louis, at 6 P. M.; City of Pekin, from St. Louis to Tennessee river, at 4; Kilgour, from Memphis to Louisville, at 7; Tyrone, Nashville packet, from Tennessee river to Albany and Cairo, at 4; Thompson Dean, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at 4; Argonaut No. 2, from Memphis to Cincinnati, at 5; Marble City, from St. Louis to Memphis, at 8; Armada, Evansville packet, at 6.

River fell 6 inches. Weather cloudy. A light snow fell during the afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Arrived, Shamrock from Cincinnati, Lucy Bertram from Keokuk, Mollie McPike from Keokuk, Belle Memphis from Memphis, Luminary from Vicksburg. Departed, Davenport and Lucy Bertram for Keokuk, Mollie McPike for Quincy, Evening Star for New Orleans, Rubicon for Vicksburg.

The river has risen slightly. There is 9½ feet water to Cairo and a good stage to Keokuk, and in the Illinois.

Snow continues to fall at intervals at and above Dubuque, and ice is forming in still water. The weather here is cloudy and cold, with slight snow falling.

GREAT SALE OF FURS!

WM. H. ANDREWS.

$20,000

WORTH OF

Fine and Elegant Furs,

COMPRISING

Coney, Muskrat, Fitch, Marten, Ermine, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, and North American Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, real Russian Sable, 500 sets of Children's Squirrel and Blue and White Coney.

Parties wishing FURS will save from 25 to 50 per cent by purchasing their goods of me.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

MARKET STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

J. R. GOLLADAY'S SEVENTEENTH GIFT ENTERPRISE

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 23, 1868. 7,000 tickets, and every one a prize! No blanks! Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, Louisville, and at my bookstore, in Bowling Green, and from local agents throughout the country, or by mail, inclosing $1 for a single ticket, or $5 for six tickets.

EXTRA LIST OF PREMIUMS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

$500 in Greenbacks... Fine 7-octave Piano, from Peters, Webb & Co.... Set Oak Walnut-trimmed Chamber Furniture... Lady's Watch and Chain... Suit Clothes, made to order by Julius Winter... Fine Esquimaux Overcoat, Beaver... Silk Velvet Cloak... Best Silk Dress Pattern... Fine set Mink Furs, at Green & Green's... Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine... and many other prizes.

A number of other prizes, consisting of books, stationery, dry goods, and jewelry.

The above prizes will be drawn at Weisiger Hall, MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the drawing to be conducted by a committee appointed by the ticket holders, by putting into the wheel 7,000 numbers, corresponding with the number of tickets issued. After a thorough mixing, the first number drawn out will be entitled to the corresponding number to the first prize on the list ... Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's, W. H. McCarrell's, and other stores in Louisville; from local agents throughout the country, or by mail, inclosing $1 for a single ticket, or $5 for 6 tickets. All orders through mail to be addressed to me, at Bowling Green or Louisville, and will receive prompt attention. Any person getting up a club of $25 and sending me $21, I will send them any of the leading magazines, the subscription of which does not exceed $4. Agents will send in their statements by the day of drawing. The one selling the greatest number of tickets will receive a premium of $10 in gold. Statements of drawing and articles drawn will be forwarded promptly. The net proceeds are for the purpose of publishing a paper, in raised letters, for the use of the blind. A number of the above prizes may be seen at W. Scott Glore's, at any time previous to the drawing.

JAMES R. GOLLADAY,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music, Bowling Green, Ky.

GREAT LAND SALE

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

1st Prize	$130,000	5th Prize	$13,750
2d Prize	27,500	6th Prize	13,750
3d Prize	27,500	7th Prize	13,750
4th Prize	13,750		

280 Prizes in Town Lots! VALUED AT $120 EACH.

140 Prizes in Town Lots! VALUED AT $100 EACH.

84 Prizes in Town Lots! VALUED AT $80 EACH.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 11th day of January, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. J. W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John L. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon, Joseph Adams, Pres't of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others, of Henderson, Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor, John S. Hopkins, Presi't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS

CAN BE PURCHASED OF

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
H. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
THOS. L. A. BROOKS, Covington, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

☞ Tickets for sale at WILLARD'S HOTEL, the Agents.

☞ Books opened at these points on the 1st of October, 1868.

Southern Journal of Music.

THIS is a monthly periodical of sixteen pages, of which is the choicest music—of itself worth 60 cents each number. The Journal is now in its second year. There is no other similar enterprise this side of the Ohio river. Delivered to city subscribers at 25 per year; sent out of the city by mail $1 per year. Address WM. McCARRELL, 161 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair, free to all, given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. The book should be in every house. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore faded hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

COURIER-JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, '68.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:30 P. M.	5:20 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	1:50 P. M.	7:50 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:20 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	10:25 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:50 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:10 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
4:14 P. M., except Sunday.	5:00 A. M., except Sunday.
11:30 P. M. "	1:20 P. M., ex. Sunday & Sat
11:15 A. M., daily.	9:20 P. M., daily.
6:00 A. M., "	

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	P. M.		Closes. A. M.	P. M.
2:30	4:15	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
7:00	6:00	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
7:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	12:00
4:30	1:30	Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails	......	5:00 / 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. & Way Mails	......	2:00 / 12:00
9:00	......	Louis. & Bards-town R. R. Mls.	......	2:45
......	2:00	Louis & Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	......	12:00
6:00	......	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	
6:00	......	Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails. Lvs. Tu., Wed., Fr., and Sat.	......	7:30
......	4:45 / 1:00 / 6:00	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M	12:00
		Shawneet'n Stage leaves. Lvs. Mon., Wed. and Sat.	......	12:00
......	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage. Lvs. Tu., Thu. and Sat.	......	12:00
......	7:00	Shelbyville Mail	......	12:00
4:00	......	Chat. & Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La.	......	5:00

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Rev. S. L. Helm will soon take charge of the Baptist Church at Maysville, Ky.

Several gentlemen from New York are in Paris purchasing horses.

The hog slaughtering season will commence in Maysville on Monday.

Richard West has sold to Colonel Thos. Payne 172 acres of land, near Payne's Depot, for $19,000.

Burglars robbed the shoe-store of Mr. Gasner, of Georgetown, of $150 worth of calf-skins last week.

A coon weighing thirty-five pounds and measuring four feet in length was captured in Bourbon county last week.

The Bourbon stockmen are shipping most of their mules South, as the Eastern market is dull.

A negro near Paris killed a hawk, and on dressing it for cooking found in its gizzard a striped snake fifteen inches long.

Elder John I. Rogers, of Georgetown, has been appointed to the charge of the Christian church at Danville. He will enter upon his new field of labor about the 1st of December.

An active war has been waged upon the dogs of Scott county during the past week. A large number of sheep have been killed by the worthless curs.

The central convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Kentucky was to have met in Christ Church, Bowling Green, yesterday.

On Monday Anderson Ayres, a negro, borrowed a horse from Charles Kinner, near Paris, sold him for $65, and purchased a trunk for the wife of another negro, who had agreed to elope with him.

In Georgetown on Monday, court-day, hogs were sold at from $6 75 to $7; fat cows, $4 75 per hundred; milch cows $33 to $37; oxen $90 to $120; two-year old mules $90 to $117; two-year old steers $34; horses $80 to $174.

Sharpsburg was excited on Tuesday over a runaway match, the parties being William Radcliffe and Miss Fannie Atchison, the latter a beautiful heiress, only fourteen years of age. The affair was terminated happily at Aberdeen, by a justice of the peace.

Dr. B. C. Duke, of Mayslick, performed a very difficult surgical operation for an interesting little daughter of Geo. A. Dye, a few weeks since, in extracting a pin from her throat which she had unfortunately swallowed. She is convalescent.

On Friday, the 13th inst., a young man named Wm. Green, while riding his horse at a furious rate, near Hebardsville, was dashed to the ground with great violence, breaking his neck, and causing instant death.

An interesting protracted meeting at the Baptist church, in Russellville, closed last week, Revs. W. W. Gardner and Massey officiating. During the meeting twenty-seven persons made a profession of religion, twenty-three have joined the Baptist church, and twenty-one have been baptized.

A fire occurred at the residence of Mr. W. A. W. Sydnor, living in Logan county, near Allensville, on Saturday night, November 7th, 1868, consuming a kitchen, cook room, cabin and smoke-house, together with a lot of wheat, bacon, etc. Fire, result of carelessness on the part of a negro child.

The Kentucky Synod division of the Presbyterian Church of Maysville have abandoned the idea of building a chapel in the lower part of that city. We learn, says the Maysville Eagle, that they were influenced in this determination by the decision of the Walnut street, of Louisville, in the United States District Church (hic?)

On Monday last in Mercer county, F. T. Johnson was shot and killed in his own house, by a man named Joseph Debord, living in the same neighborhood. The deceased had sold Debord some chairs, and refused to deliver them until the money was paid. Debord, enraged at this, shot him dead with a rifle and fled. The relations of the murdered man offer a reward of $200 for the murderer.

An interesting meeting of fourteen days duration closed in the Methodist Church at North Middletown, last Sabbath, with nine additions. Revs. Fitch, Merritt and Hiner officiated. Mr. Hiner challenged any one to debate with him the peculiar tenets of Methodism. Elder Benj. Franklin commences a protracted meeting in the Christian Church at North Middletown on the first Sunday in December.

On Monday morning while the extra stock train on the Kentucky Central Railroad was taking water at the tank near Paris, the regular train ran into the caboose at the rear end, in which were a number of drovers, four of whom received serious bruises. The couplings of the extra train were nearly all broken, the bumpers smashed, and the cars considerably damaged. The engineer of the regular train, when he saw that a collision was inevitable, reversed the engine, put on a full head of steam and calmly stood at his post.

Last week while Mr. Quisenberry, an estimable citizen of Clark county, over seventy years of age, was taking his annual hunt in Estill county, he accidentally shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died in a short time. He had taken his "stand," and was waiting for the expected deer to come within range, when his companions heard his gun, and went to him only to find him writhing in the agonies of death. From all appearance he had accidentally discharged his gun when stepping off a log, and the ball entered about the pit of the stomach, ranging upward.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There are only two billiard saloons in Montgomery, Alabama.

Wood is selling at five dollars per cord in Montgomery, Ala.

Grasshoppers are numerous in Denton county, Texas.

A new Methodist Church was dedicated at Dallas, Texas, a short time ago, by Bishop Doggett.

A Mr. Bailey was killed by Indians a few miles north of Decatur, Texas, on the 29th ultimo.

Never since the war has St. Mary's parish, La., been so quiet as now.

Vast numbers of wild pigeons are visiting the timber on the White and Arkansas Rivers.

Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh has been appointed assistant engineer of the Norfolk & Great Western Railroad.

The recent scalawag convention at Austin, Texas, appropriated $15,000 as a secret fund to trace out disloyalty.

Large quantities of rags are being shipped from Montgomery, Ala., to the paper mills in Georgia.

The North Georgia Conference of the M. E. Church South will convene in Griffin, Ga., on the first Wednesday in December.

The grocery store of W. H. Alexander, at Wetumpka, Ala., was robbed of bacon, flour, &c., and several hundred dollars in money on Monday night.

A convention of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Associations of Georgia will be held in Macon on the 10th of December next.

The county court of Nansemond, Va., has ordered a vote on the question of subscribing $300,000 to the Norfolk and Great Western railroad.

A child in Jackson county, Texas, has expectorated a diaper pin from its throat that is three inches in length, and has been in the child's throat three years.

Grasshoppers and Loyal Leaguers are on the rampage in Medina county, Texas, destroying vegetation and robbing the hen-roosts.

A new beef packery commenced operations at Shreveport, Louisiana, last week. This is the second packery which has begun work at that place this fall.

A fatal affray occurred recently near Bonham, Texas, between W. P. Seitz and John White. The former was killed, and the latter is expected to die.

Seven negroes escaped from the jail at Clarksville, Tennessee, on Wednesday. Five were recaptured by the sheriff. Captain Walsh, one of the sheriff's posse, was shot in the hand by one of the negroes.

Mr. Baldwin Lee, an upright and respected citizen of King George, Va., but who has been laboring under mental derangement for two or three years past, but was thought to be improving, committed suicide at his home one day last week, by cutting his throat with a razor.

An attempt was made a few days since to fire the residence of Hon. Wm. M. Cocke, of Asheville. The Mayor of the town has offered $100 reward for the discovery of the incendiary.

The kitchen, out-houses, and barn, together with a lot of corn and fodder, on the plantation of C. F. Taliaferro, near Columbus, Georgia, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

In Saline county, Missouri, a few days ago, a lady, recently from Kentucky, drowned herself, says the local paper, for want of the charitable patronage of a too harshly discriminating public. Her name is not given.

Last Friday night the barn of Thomas Barksdale, near Barksdale Depot, North Carolina, containing nine thousand pounds of tobacco, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated while curing the tobacco.

Jesse Braxton, convicted of felony in Portsmouth, Va., and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, had but seventeen days to serve when Gov. Wells pardoned him.

On Thursday night of last week two negroes, Wells and Williams, under sentence of death for the murder of Captain Cannon, of the pungy "Brave," escaped from the jail at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, and are still at large.

Orderly Sergeant Lawrence Dunne, Co. B., 21st Infantry, committed suicide at Norfolk, Va., on Sunday. He laid flat upon his back in his bunk, placed the muzzle of his gun under his chin, and with a handkerchief tied to the trigger and rove under the guard, pulled the trigger just as the bugle was blown.

The meteoric display at Macon, Ga., on Friday night, was very brilliant. One meteor, spoken of as surpassing in magnitude all the rest, rendered the sky as a crack several feet wide in the ice on a frozen sea. It traveled with great rapidity, leaving a train from the point of starting to the point of disappearance on the Southern horizon, visible for ten or fifteen minutes. It was among the other meteors as the great comet of 1857 was among the planets and stars. The light was strange. It was totally unlike that of the sun, unlike any artificial kind. It was pale, phosphorescent somewhat, yet the earth was illuminated more perfectly than under the vertical full moon. On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock, a meteor of apparently a foot in diameter shot athwart the heavens at an angle of forty-five degrees—leaving a broad, luminous fire-belt behind it, apparently six inches wide. This preserved its rectilinear shape for a minute or more, and then gradually began to waver and take the form of a serpent with undulating folds. Then, more suddenly still, it was transformed into a perfect script letter V, and retained that shape until it became invisible in the light of dawning day.

Pro Bono Publico.

It should be received as an axiom, that the benefits arising from the success of any business enterprise are not all confined to the individual who happens to control the business. While he receives the lion's share, a very large per cent. flows, through indirect channels, to the community at large. The recognition of this fact in business affairs serves to overcome jealousies and inordinate selfishness. Every man feels a just pride in the advancing prosperity of his neighbor, and the grand aggregates of success are the data by which the general prosperity of a community is determined.

In the prosecution of business there may be honest rivalry and honorable emulation, but these incidents need not create jealousy; on the contrary, their legitimate office is to widen the field of enterprise, and open up new avenues to wealth.

In the contest there may be mutual solicitude for success, indeed, this should be the case. There is, whether the fact be fully realized or not, a mutual dependence. Every man, to a certain extent, is his brother's keeper, and cannot, if he would, shirk the responsibility. There will be no disposition to isolation when the citizen's obligations are fully understood and properly appreciated.

The individual who cannot look beyond himself, who works for himself and makes himself the central object in every scheme, may get rich; the chances are largely in that direction, but his gold is the only trophy of his battle of life. The consciousness of selfishness and sordidness will obtrude upon him and drive him from the associations of men of liberal views. The world will not be slow to point him out as an illustration of how much importance a man may be to himself, and how little importance to the community at large.

The intellect of a nation is said to be its greatest source of wealth, more valuable than its mountains of gold or diamond mines. If we desired to illustrate the truth of the declaration, we would point to Spain. Her history furnishes all the necessary data, and those who desire to pursue the investigation will find ample proofs of how poor and imbecile a nation may become when its intellect is neglected, though it may have the treasures of the world at its command. In keeping with this theory, it is with equal propriety asserted that the good name of a community is more valuable than its banking capital, and is rather to be chosen than great riches. It is, in a multitude of instances, the touchstone of success—a treasure upon which all may draw largely, and of which every man is the custodian of a proportionate share.

This fact is of itself calculated to liberalize men's views and give them breadth, scope, and importance. It fully identifies a man with the general weal, makes him an actor in every enterprise and solicitous for the success of every undertaking. He is not only himself, but a recognized part of the community in which he lives. His neighbors' integrity is his boast; it is one of the pillars that support the edifice of which his own fair fame and that of every other citizen forms a part, and in the contemplation of which every good citizen feels an honest pride.

It is not a difficult matter for men to ignore the claims that other men have upon them; on the contrary, it is not unfrequently a difficult task to convince men that they live for any other purpose but to advance their individual interests. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" is the motto of too many in these latter days. This class do not admit the importance of public schools. The wealth of intellect is not taxable, nor can it be mortgaged, and therefore is not recognized in bank. A man may be able to analyze a clod, read the history of ages in rock-ribbed mountains, map the heavens and weigh the stars, but will his name go in bank? Can he keep a hotel? If not, then, forsooth, his acquirements are bosh and his life has been useless. A difference is recognized between a poster on the street-corner and the grandest achievement of Raphael's genius; but the difference is in favor of the poster—that means something. The palatial residence of the millionaire excites envy; in the architectural adornments there is nothing seen worthy of admiration—they are simply evidences of the snobbishness of its proprietor. From the gardens is wafted the aroma of flowers, but the blossom of the castor bean is preferred, for in that there are surface indications of ile. These marble palaces and elegant grounds may be evidences of thrift and refinement, monuments which mark the progress of civilization; but, unfortunately, a false philosophy has developed selfishness to a degree that the success of others affords no satisfaction, and enjoyment is derived from sources unknown to those who from the sublime altitudes of liberality, far above the fogs that blind those who live and toil for themselves only, take broad and comprehensive views of affairs, and find their highest enjoyments in advancing the public good.

How Is It?

The election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency of the United States is, in America, the final statement of this fact by the great majorities of its people—the payment of the Alabama claims will be the recognition of the same fact by England. That recognition this nation is fairly entitled to. By whatever course our minister attains it, that is the result he is expected by the people to achieve. He has had almost complete freedom from popular dictation; his unusual method of diplomacy has scarce been even reviewed; but he may rest assured that if he fail to achieve this result he will be held to strict accountability.—[Forney.

Of course our Minister to Great Britain will be, as he should be, held to a just responsibility for whatever he does do that he should not do, and for whatever he does not do that he should do. What if the British Government peremptorily refuse to pay the Alabama claims? Is he to be held responsible? Is he to be expected to compel Great Britain to do what our country thinks justice?

Grant's Fate.

We have not been numbered among the admirers of General Grant, nor were we the advocates of his election to the Presidential office; nor are we now disposed to felicitate the nation upon the success of the Radical party in the recent struggle for political supremacy in the Government. Nevertheless, we feel a profound solicitude for the fate of the President elect. General Grant has some antecedents that are well calculated to inspire hopefulness, and, though nearly obscured by his party associations, they are still of vast importance, and worthy of consideration. General Grant was once a Democrat. Who can say that he has entirely apostatized? In his youth he espoused the Democratic faith; in the prime of his manhood he adhered to it. In the fiery ordeal through which the country has passed, Grant arose from obscurity to prominence; by his military achievements he silenced opposition in the ranks of the Radical party, and distanced all competition. His nomination was by acclamation, and his election forms one of the most important chapters in the current history of the times. The fact that Grant fought through the late "unpleasantness" does not make him a Radical. Nowhere, from the time Grant left Galena to enter the army down to the date of Lee's surrender, is he on the record as a Radical; but, on the contrary, there is much to be gleaned, during that period, indicating that he was not in sympathy with those extreme views which have made Radicalism odious and infamous. To have been an actor in the late war does not necessarily imply that a man is a Radical, else Blair could not have been the Democratic nominee for Vice President; and it is possible that Grant may have been promoted to the Presidential office by the Radical party without being, in the most odious sense, a Radical. It is well known that the elements composing the Radical party are discordant. The Beast Butler, Ben Wade, and Wendell Phillips wing of the party is bold, reckless, and defiant. It is this class of Radicals who dethrone law and order, trample justice into the earth, discard constitutions, and scoff at the idea that Southern men have either civil or political rights. It is this element in the Radical party which pushes it forward from one infamy to another until patriots stand amazed at their daring political devilishness. There are moderate men in the Radical party who, though they possess the brains of Radicalism and are still disposed to preserve some of the land marks which guided the fathers in the days of the nation's glory and prosperity, seem powerless to withstand the tidal wave which threatens to engulf the ship of State. They still have some respect for law, and though deeply imbued with the niggerisms which distinguish the party, recognize the superiority of the white man. They have little sympathy with Southern men, but, being sordid, are anxious to see the South in a more prosperous pecuniary condition that she may better sustain the burdens of taxation necessary to meet the demands of the bondholders, who, in their estimation, should be specially favored of Heaven and the Radical Congress. Between these two elements that go to make up the Radical party there is a distinction and a difference, and which of the two will control General Grant in his administration is a question of the greatest moment. If, unfortunately, Grant identifies himself with Radical extremists, then the nation may feel assured that an inscrutable Providence has in store for it more punishments, that our national humiliation is not yet accomplished, that the spirit of independence is to be still further crushed and trampled, and that greater burdens, and more grievous to be borne, are to be laid on the backs of the people. If, however, the administration of General Grant is distinguished by moderation, if, with his characteristic persistency and indomitableness, he boldly confronts those bad men of his party who, like blind Samsons, would shake down what there is left of the temple of our liberties, and, rising to the full stature of the patriot and statesman, plants himself firmly on the side of right and justice, reinstates the Constitution, and demands the aid of good men of all parties in arresting the increasing tide of corruption that is making the republic a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth, and in bringing the ship-of-state back to her ancient moorings—then, in that event, the administration of General Grant will entitle him to the gratitude of the world. In a few months, at the furthest, we shall know the fate of Grant, and, in knowing that, it will not be difficult to predict the immediate future of the country.

Tobacco.

Mr. Parton's crusade against the weed is not likely to do much toward the suppression of smoke or smokers. The long struggle between the votaries and the opponents of tobacco, which has raged at intervals for the last three hundred years, is, in fact, very nearly at an end. The world smokes, just as the world eats, and sees as little necessity for defending the one practice as the other. It recognizes evils arising from oversmoking just as it recognizes evils arising from overeating; but is no more alarmed by stories of paralysis produced by cigars than by reports of apoplexy from roast goose. It sets down the victims in either case as slightly silly persons, and goes on its way with a remark about the uses of moderation. But that the governments of Europe have seized with natural eagerness on a new and tempting opportunity of taxation, and that there is but one mode of smoking, the narghile, which looks graceful, the women of the West would, we believe, ere this have adopted the practice, as their sisters in the East have done, and the victory of the weed would be complete. Mankind have discovered, in fact, a new pleasure so great that it tempts them to overcome an instinctive disgust so genuine that the first cigar makes everybody sick, do not see any counter-balancing evil, and will not be lectured into giving the pleasure up. Moralists indeed have prretty nearly abandoned their efforts in despair. A man like Dean Close now and then says a harsh word against an enjoyment which he regards as purely sensual, and an economist occasionally makes a fuss about the waste of money it involves—a waste very curiously great, if we assume that tobacco has no effect either for good or evil; but as a rule these austere thinkers have concentrated most of their attention upon alcohol, a much less dubious subject for the eloquence of asceticism. The only serious attacks now come from the fastidious, who in some countries have contrived to make it bad taste to smoke in a woman's presence; and from physicians, who every now and then are startled by isolated facts into reviewing the popular decision.

MISSOURI.

Circuit Judges Elected.

The following is a list of the Judges of the several circuits in this State elected on the 3d instant, excepting in the Seventeenth Circuit, from which we have no returns, viz: 1st Circuit, T. M. Rice, Radical; 2d, George H. Burckhardt, Democrat; 3d, Gilchrist Porter, Democrat; 4th, E. V. Wilson, Radical; 5th, John Wilson, Democrat; 6th, Wm. T. Wood, Democrat; 7th, B. Emerson, Radical; 8th, Robert J. Rombauer, Radical; Irwin Z. Smith, Radical; James K. Knight, Radical; 9th, Peter B. McCord, Democrat; 10th, David L. Hawkins, Democrat; 11th, R. A. De Bolt, Radical; 12th, J. C. Parker, Radical; 13th, —— Hendrick, Radical; 14th, John R. Fyan, Radical; 15th, —— Dinning, Democrat; 16th, David H. Moss, Democrat; 18th, P. E. Bland, Democrat; 19th, W. G. Edwards, Radical; 20th, William Carter, Democrat.

☞Charles Reade is busily at work on his new novel, which will be published serially, beginning early in the spring. He is to receive for it from two houses—one English and one American—nearly $50,000.

☞The Lord Mayor of London is to bring out the Duke of Edinburgh's story of "The Cruise of the Galatea."

CITY ITEMS.

☞W. Scott Glore has received Harper's Monthly and Leslie's Magazine for December. A lot of soiled books at half price. Call and see them.

☞The addition of numerous suites of rooms to the American House, Boston, renders it more than ever a deserved favorite with families traveling. Its central position and large airy rooms are unsurpassed.

Grecian Bend Cocktail

to be had at the Magenta—the only place in the city. In addition to the regular oyster soup lunch which the Magenta sets every night they will give a magnificent oyster soup and 'possum lunch every Saturday night—plenty of oysters and abundance of 'possum, Dick Seay presides at the bar, and will serve up the new Nickerbine and Grecian Bend Cocktails with the grace of a Chesterfield.

☞Baby pictures by electricity; card photographs only $2 per dozen, and the most exquisite porcelain pictures ever made in this city are now made by J. C. Elrod, at his old gallery, No. 136 Main street. Life size portraits, &c., &c.

☞Gentlemen should consult their health as the cold weather approaches, and go to the Trade Palace and provide themselves with those fine red twilled flannel shirts and drawers at $2 00; also, the finest Shaker flannel shirts and drawers at $3 50. Everything in the ladies' and gents' furnishing line can be found there—gloves, hosiery, &c., as Mr. Neal makes those goods a specialty. Corner of Fourth and Jefferson.

Something New.
Something New.
Something New.
Argosy Cloth Collars.
Argosy Cloth Collars.
Argosy Cloth Collars.

These Collars are sold everywhere at the same price as paper goods, and will wear three times as long. The trade supplied in Louisville by HAYS, CROSS & CO.

Manufactured by S. W. H. WARD, N. Y.

Testimony Worth Having.

The following are fair specimens of letters daily received by Limerick & Wintersmith, bearing the strongest testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of their unrivaled and never-failing chill cure:

WORTHVILLE, CARROLL Co, KY., Oct. 25, 1868.

MESSRS. LIMERICK & WINTERSMITH:

GENTLEMEN: The box of Limerick Chill Cure has been received. Most of it has been sold, and has never failed to make a cure. It meets with more success than any chill remedy we have ever had in this neighborhood.

Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. GOODWIN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Oct 13, 1868.

MR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—SIR—We have sold the package of chill medicine you sent us, and it has cured in every instances. You may send us one gross more. Your friend, R. D. GHEOGHEGAN & CO.,

LEXINGTON, MISS., October 16, 1868.

MESSRS. LIMERICK & WINTERSMITH:

GENTLEMEN: We find your "Limerick Chill Cure," from the statements of many responsible citizens who thoroughly tested it, to be a good remedy for chills. The demand consequent upon its success is daily increasing.

Yours truly, MCCAIN & GWIN.

You will greatly oblige us by sending a half gross to us by express. MCCAIN & GWIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞**Study your interest, by examining the extensive stock of cloths and cloaks at S. C. Lang's, 158 Fourth street.** no20 d2f&su

House-furnishing Winter Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fire sets and stands, a splendid variety; nursery fenders and grate guards, all sizes; plate warmers, register plate warmers; coal vases, a splendid line; coal hods, all sizes and styles; coal claws, foot warmers, soap-stone griddles, all sizes; fire carriers, and new goods for housekeepers, all at lowest possible prices, at Rogers' house-furnishing emporium, 146 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. no20 d3

☞D. B. Dewey, M. D., may be consulted personally at his office, corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice, No. 80, on all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, embracing catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, consumption and heart disease, to which branch of the profession his practice has for seventeen years been exclusively confined. no20d5

☞**Gloves, corsets, hosiery, trimmings, and fancy goods, in profusion at S. C. Lang's, 158 Fourth street.** no20 d2f&su

☞Peytona Cannel Coal at Hyatt & Snyder's, No. 72 Third street, between Main and Market. no20d1w

MONEY FOUND.

Last week, on the floor of our store, a small sum of money. Also, found to-day, a small sum; both of which can be obtained by giving a description and paying for this advertisement, upon application.

Nov. 18, 1868. S. BARKER & CO.

nov19 d2

TO THE LADIES.

Just received at Wm. H. Andrews', 140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, the finest and choicest assortment of winter dress goods in the Louisville market, consisting of fine French Poplins, in all colors, one yard wide, at $1 50 per yard; all wool Velours, all shades, from $1 to $1 25; fine selection of colors in Empress cloths, 50c to $1; French Merinoes, 65 to 75c per yard; fancy and Scotch Plaids, Poplin Alpacas, all colors, at 55c, worth 75c. Also, a fine assortment of fancy Poplins at 40c, sold at 75c up to the present time. Ladies will consult their interests by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

no19 d2 WM. H. ANDREWS.

☞Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

WEBB'S OWN MAKE.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market St., bet. Second and Third. no14 dtjal

☞Peytona Cannel Coal at Hyatt & Snyder's, No. 72 Third street, between Main and Market. no20d1w

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

☞Peytona Cannel Coal at Hyatt & Snyder's, No. 72 Third street, between Main and Market. no20d1w

☞Money loaned on watches, diamonds, stocks, bonds, or other safe collaterals. Highest price paid for railroad tax receipts, by R. Gilchriest, real estate and exchange broker, No. 89 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, north side. no15 d6

☞Peytona Cannel Coal at Hyatt & Snyder's, No. 72 Third street, between Main and Market. no20d1w

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

Hard Wood Lumber Yard,

Northeast corner Brook and Main streets, just above new Galt House, Louisville, Ky. All kinds of hard wood, lumber and timber on hand, including yellow pine, rough and planed into flooring; shingles and laths, pine and poplar; every kind saw-mill timber, from our three mills. ALEXANDER & BACON.

☞**Cloaks made to order, reasonably, and at the shortest notice, at S. C. Lang's, 158 Fourth street.**

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable. oct3 dtf

☞For engraved wedding and visiting cards, call at Madden's, 105 West Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Plain initial stamping free. novldim

☞Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Exchange and Broker Office, 74 Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIMPEACHABLE.

Indigestion—the most fruitful generator of disease so common as not to be considered dangerous—slowly and surely saps the foundation of health, for, with impaired digestion, it is impossible for food to afford strength to the system. Dyspepsia invariably follows this disease, and dyspeptics owe all their sufferings to indigestion. Nervous and sick headache also spring from derangement of the digestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits frequently suffer from these evils, which are attended with a nervous irritability of temper, extremely unpleasant to others, and a source of misery to themselves. HOSTETER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been found the safest and best means of removing all digestive obstructions, as well as bracing up the falling system. Those whose occupations are mental recognize in this preparation the perfection of medical skill, as it soothes the excited brain, headache disappears under its potent charm, and the patient rapidly regains health and strength by its restoring power. To the aged, as well as delicate ladies and children, it is admirably suited, as it possesses the quality of invigorating without excitement or reaction.

An immense amount of unimpeachable evidence can be produced to prove that HOSTETER'S STOMACH BITTERS is unequaled for its prompt and ever reliable action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Its superior excellence, and consequent renown, is readily accounted for, from the well-known fact that it is made under the personal supervision of the proprietors, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science. no10 d4Tu&F&w1

☞If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHSCHILD'S, Main stre between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

MARRIED.

REHREN—OWENS—On the 19th inst., at the house of Mrs. William Owens, near this city, by Rev. S. R. Wilson, D. D., Mr. W. C. REHREN, of Logan, Ohio, to Miss AMANDA J. OWENS, of Hernando, Miss.

NEWTON—BRUSH—On the evening of the 19th inst., by Rev. Drummond Welburn, at the Walnut-street Methodist Church, Rev. S. NEWTON, of the Louisville Conference, to Miss KATE, daughter of Rev. G. W. Brush.

DIED.

GORE—In this city, at 12 o'clock on the 19th inst., Mr. JAMES GORE, of Londonderry, Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Mr. H. O. Bullock, on Eighth street, between Market and Jefferson, this (Friday) evening, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company.

ACCORDING to the charter, notice is hereby given of the ANNUAL MEETING of the Company, to be held at their office, 63 Fifth street, Louisville, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, 7th December, 1868, to elect Directors for the ensuing year. D. MONAUGHTAN, Secretary. no18-d3*

Notice.

WE have bought the stock of groceries and leased the house formerly owned and occupied by F. Stine, deceased, No. 39 East Jefferson street, between First and Brook. We will continue the grocery business there in all of its branches. Mr. MATT CURRAN will remain in the house with us. WHEELER & LITTLE.

In consequence of the above arrangement we propose to rent the house occupied by us, on Market street, No. 59, between Second and Third. Also offer for sale the fixtures in said house. One of the firm will remain at the Market street store until the house is rented. WHEELER & LITTLE. no20 deodim

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

LET those who want a first-class LADY'S MAGAZINE and a first-class WEEKLY PAPER send at once for a sample copy of THE LADY'S FRIEND and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, and see the unequaled inducements offered. SAMPLE COPIES OF BOTH ARE SENT GRATIS. Address DEACON & PETERSON, n20 d2&w4 No. 319 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

No. 132 Main Street,

HAS now open $15,000 worth of children's, boys', and youth's clothing

For Winter Wear!

From 3 to 18 year sizes, which he is now offering at a reduction of 25 per cent. d1

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL GOODS of every description, and all of the latest music, at low prices, by D. P. FAULDS, no13 dtf 79 Main street.

PNEUMATIC GAS!

For Public and Private Houses,

IN TOWN, CITY, AND COUNTRY.

THE BIERCE PNEUMATIC GAS GENERATOR (recently patented by Judge Bierce, of Cleveland, O.) is the best and cheapest gas apparatus ever invented, combining in its construction great simplicity and durability with strictly scientific principles.

This machine is now offered to the people of Kentucky with the assurance that it will meet all the requirements of any public or private house, furnishing a beautiful, soft, and brilliant light, cheaper than any other species of illumination known. It occupies but little space, requiring no extra expense or trouble in putting it up. No reservoir of gas, consequently no danger of explosion. Material for six months or a year may be put in at once.

Parties desiring this gas are invited to call and see the "Bierce" machine in full operation at Ramsey & Jaeger's, No. 60 Seventh street, who will take pleasure in showing it to them, and with whom orders for machines may be left.

City, town, and county rights for sale. For full particulars call on or address J. A. FRANKLIN, At Ramsey & Jaeger's. n18 eodim

$100,000 Worth

—OF—

CARPETS,

LACE AND DAMASK CURTAINS,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!

J. G. MATHERS & CO.

WILL offer for sale, on Monday, Nov. 2, and continue until closed out, the largest and best selected stock of the above goods ever imported to the Western country, all of which have just been received, and are of the latest and most desirable patterns.

$40,000 WORTH!

of which are on consignment, and which we are ordered to close out at actual New York wholesale prices, as below stated:

John Crossley's Best English Tapestry Brussels at $1 70.
English Body at $2 50.
American Body Brussels, $2 30.
All other goods in proportion.

J. G. MATHERS & CO.

no1 d5uW&Frim

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

Just Received!

REAL Black Guipure Laces;
Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 20c;
Real Black Thread Lace Veils;
Linen Tape Trimmings, 12 yards for 75c;
Irish Point Lace Flounces;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50;
Black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Corsets with whalebone, only $1;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets with 43 whalebones, only $2;
French Embroidered Shirt Bosoms;
Corsets with 100 whalebones, only $4;
Lace Tidies, &c.
Also, a few Remnants of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, at

VERY LOW PRICES!

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.

no15 d7†

SABEL, LAZARUS & CO.

Pay the highest market price for

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Furs, &c.,

At No. 81 Fifth st., bet. Market and Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

n18 dtf

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Queen Insurance Comp'y,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

MADE in conformity with the law of the State of Kentucky, more particularly on file in Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court.

Capital Actually Paid in Cash....£190,972.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash on hand	25,700	2	9
Real estate unincumbered	30,478	2	10
Bonds and stocks per vouchers	116,831	8	7
Loans on bond and mortgage	84,627	17	11
Debts otherwise secured	14,000	0	0
Due for premiums	37,118	13	5
All other securities	75,121	12	6
Total assets	£463,828	4	1

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Losses unpaid	£10,473	13	6

J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Agent, 145 Main street, (Citizens' Bank Building.) LOUISVILLE, November 14, 1868. no17 d12

No. 291 West Main.

I HAVE taken the above A No. 1 business house at a reasonable rent for 12 months, and desire a partner with 30,000 to 50,000 dollars capital to engage in a General Produce business—receive and fill orders from the South or North. None but a No. 1 business man need apply, and well-recommended at that. A strictly cash business will be done.

n16 dim JAMES T. EDMUNDS.

IMPORTANT to DISTILLERS.

PRIME RYE MALT,
PRIME CORN MALT,
PRIME BARLEY MALT,
PRIME HOPS, SACCHEOMETERS, &c.,

Always on hand and for sale at the Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

no12 deodim&w3 JOHN ENGELN, Louisville, Ky.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. DRISKELL, of Salvisa, in the county of Mercer and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Winchester, Ky., before Thomas M. Eginton, Register, on the 14th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. n20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FELIX G. & JAMES H. MATHENY, of Harrodsburg, in the county of Mercer and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Winchester Ky., before Thomas M. Eginton, Register, on the 14th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. n20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 10th of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. H. BARCLAY, of High Grove, in the county of Nelson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 31st day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 18th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISHAM T. LADD, of Jericho, in the county of Henry, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 3d day of December, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. G. DRISKELL, of Salvisa, in the county of Mercer, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Winchester, Ky., before Thos. M. Eginton, Register, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS A. EFFINGER, of ——, in the county of Fayette, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Winchester, Ky., before Thos. M. Eginton, Register, on the 14th day of December, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no20 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 16th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of E. D. TYLER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 31st day of November, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. no20 d2

NOTICE—In Bankruptcy—District of Kentucky, ss. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. F. DUCKWORTH, of Sonora, in the county of Hardin, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. n13 Fr3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D., 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. GRAVES, of the county of Green, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. n13 Fr3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. R. BLANDFORD, of Bardstown, in the county of Nelson, and State of Ky., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. n13 Fr3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. H. MADDOX, of the county of Anderson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. n13 Fr3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN JESSEY, of Breedings, in the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. n13 Fr3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. W. McWHORTER, of Casey's Creek, in the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 Fr3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, SS. In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH ELLIOTT, of Burkesville, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. J. ROBINSON, of Mill Town, in the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RICHARD HAMILTON, of Loretto, in the county of Marion, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of OLIVER G. WALKUP, of the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. CRAVENS, of Raywick, in the county of Marion, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy.—At Elkton, the 3d day of November, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of VALENTINE WOLF, of Todd county, State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. J. D. CHRISTIAN, Assignee. no6 F3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN O'TOOL. Petition for final discharge filed 4th day of November, 1868. By order of court the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 23d day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. ERNST BRENNAN, Assignee. no12 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of B. F. COGLE, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed November 9, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 27th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. no12 Th2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. S. SHARP. Petition for final discharge, filed November 4, 1868. By order of court the creditors of William S. Sharp, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Maysville, Kentucky, on the 22d day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register in Bankruptcy. JOHN H. HEDGES, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of MARION SHARP. Petition for final discharge, filed November 4, 1868. By order of court the creditors of Marion Sharp, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Owingsville, Kentucky, on the 2d day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register in bankruptcy. JOHN H. HEDGES, Assignee. no13 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN J. ALLBRITTON, of Salvisa, in the county of Mercer, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee. no13 F3

RUBBER GOODS.

CLOTH-FACED SACKS, talmas, capes, and overcoats;

Vulcanized coats, pants, leggins, caps, blankets, ponchos, pillows, chairs, cushions, life-preservers, &c. Also rubber cloths for nursery purposes, 3, 4 and 5 quarters wide, black and white. At J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main. n14 d5

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, oc29 d&wly NEW YORK.

McCarrell's Music Store.

161 FOURTH STREET, bet. Weisiger Hall and the Louisville Theater, is THE PLACE to buy Sheet Music, Pianos, Organs, small instruments, strings, &c., &c., of the VERY BEST QUALITY, at the LOWEST PRICES. His motto is "The NIMBLE DIME is better than the SLOW DOLLAR." Call and try him. no4 deod3m&w1am

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. ap30dtf

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP!

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.,

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky. 1e6 deodtf

Pianos & Organs.

MR. CHARLES ZWALLAZ, from Paris, desires to offer his services to the public of Louisville for the repairing and tuning of Pianos and Organs. All work intrusted to him warranted and done to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Prices moderate.

Apply at Cook & Goodman's Jewelry Store, 128 Third street, Louisville, Ky. n15 *3dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Crop Molasses.

50 BBLS prime New Orleans just received by railroad and for sale by MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. n20 dtf

New Crop Sugar.

10 HHDS prime New Orleans just received by railroad and for sale by n20 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Taxes for 1868.

I WISH to call the attention of all delinquent taxpayers to the fact that I am compelled by ordinance regulating the collecting of taxes to collect every bill listed with me, and all who do not pay before December 10 next will have their property advertised and sold as soon after that date as their lists can be made out to make said taxes, and no exception. n20 d3 ADOLPH RAMMERS, Receiver.

Notice.

THE young men who passed a $20 counterfeit bill on Mike Metz, on the corner of Preston and Market streets, Saturday night are requested to call and redeem it at once, or they will be prosecuted, as they are fully known to the party upon whom they "shoved" the spurious note. no15-d5*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. M. Johnson and Joshua Levis, dealers in dry goods, notions, &c., 137 Green street, under the firm of R. M. Johnson & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of October, R. M. Johnson retiring therefrom. Joshua Levis is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm and to settle up its affairs. R. M. JOHNSON, JOSHUA LEVIS.

The business in the future will be conducted by Joshua Levis. no18 d12

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned in the distillery on Knob creek, in Larue county, Kentucky, has been dissolved, M. Hagan having sold his interest to the other partners. JOHN M. ATHERTON, MILES HAGAN, MARSHALL KEY.

NEW HAVEN, November 14, 1868.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, under same style of J. M. ATHERTON & CO. JOHN M. ATHERTON, MARSHALL KEY.

November 14, 1868. no19 d3

REWARD.

A REWARD of twenty-five dollars ($25) will be paid for the recovery of the body of Henry A. Smith, who was drowned on the 15th inst., while working on the Ohio river bridge. LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, no17 dtf Office, Portland avenue.

Louisville Courier Job Office.

For the present, and until the new quarters now in course of erection for it are ready, the "Louisville Courier Job Office" will continue in operation at the old COURIER stand, No. 109 west Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

☞Every kind of Job Printing executed in splendid style, with dispatch and at the lowest rates. Orders may be left with W. J. Kelley, Foreman. no12 d12

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL. n12 d1Dec1 J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Robinson & Coleman, for the manufacture of plug tobacco, and having purchased the factory formerly occupied by Robinson & Willett, are prepared to fill all orders in their line. G. ROBINSON, no11 dim W. P. COLEMAN.

Dr. R. C. Hewett.

RESIDENCE removed to No. 353 Third street, between Broadway and York. novldimo*

To Stone-Masons.

30 GOOD Stone-Masons can find steady employment by applying immediately at the Superintendent's office of the H. & T. C. R. R., Houston, Texas. Wages from $3 75 to $3 50 specie per day. C. A. BURTON, Sup't. o27 dim

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Alex. Craig, deceased, will present them at Green & Green's, properly verified, and all persons owing said estate will please settle the same immediately. no6 MRS. ANNIE CRAIG, Executrix.

Chimney Sweeping

AND Dodge's patent grate setting. All work warranted or no charge. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. novldimo

Excelsior Roofing Paint.

PERSONS having new or old roofs that they want painted will find this the best and cheapest paint they can use. We warrant it to last as long as any roof painting, and lower in price. We also put on oil paint and composition roofing very low. Orders left at 60 Jefferson street. no5 dim MORRIS & CO.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Distillers and U. S. Gaugers.

WE are prepared to furnish burning brands, stencil brands and figures as low as any house in the West. All work warranted. MERCER & CO., no5 dim* 56½ Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Copper Whisky.

500 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from five to ten years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us in the name of Mason & Smith, doing business as coal dealers at No. 125 Third street, between Jefferson and Green, city of Louisville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. B. Mason is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm, and to settle up its affairs. All those indebted are requested to call and settle. B. B. MASON, N. SMITH.

The business will in future be conducted by B. B. Mason. oc23 dtf

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen. Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market. mv15 dtf JOHN BUDD.

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WESTERN DIVISION CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R., CABELL COURT-HOUSE, WESTERN VIRGINIA, November 10, 1868.

SEALED proposals for the graduation and masonry of a part and perhaps all the work on this road lying between the mouth of Big Sandy river and the mouth of Scary creek, West Virginia, will be received at this office until 12 M., December 9, 1868.

The sections to be let and the profiles and estimated quantities will be ready for inspection on the 1st day of December, 1868. The work is for the most part heavy, has been opened at many points, and lies in a country abounding in supplies, and is very accessible.

Further information as to the amount to be let will be given before the day of letting.

n20 d6&2awtDec9 H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

Notice.

THE Louisville City Railway Company will receive bids for their supply of hay, oats, corn and meal for one year, from December 1, 1868, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. For specifications as to quantity wanted, terms of payment, &c., address C. G. DAVISON, no18 d10 Prest. Louisville City R. W. Co.

To Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, December 3, at the Engineers' office of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., for the GRADUATION, BRIDGE and CULVERT MASONRY of fifty (50) miles of said railroad, between Elizabethtown and the mouth of Brush Pond Creek. Specifications and profiles of the work can be seen at the office in Elizabethtown, on and after November 20th. (no4 dlm) GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engin'r.

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,500 purchasers from their agent. n13 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main street.

LOUISVILLE

Blank Book Manufactory and Book Bindery,

No. 90 West Main st.

WE respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that we are manufacturing every description of blank books, ledgers, journals, day-books, cash books, records, dockets, will books, deed books, order books, rule dockets, bill books, steamboat and railroad books, of all kinds and styles; bills of lading, railroad receipts, dray tickets, notes, checks, drafts, receipts, time books, memorandum and pass books, &c., all of the very best materials and workmanship, and at prices considerably LESS than the same qualities have been sold at in this market within the past few years.

We are also prepared to do, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, every variety of

Plain and Fancy Job Printing,

JOB BINDING,

Books, pamphlets, magazines, music, &c. Old volumes rebound in the best possible manner.

Call and examine our work.

We solicit orders for full sets or single blank books of any pattern desired; also for school books, foolscap, letter, legal cap, record, bill, and note papers; envelops, steel pens and pen-holders, ink, pencils, gold pens, pocket-knives, &c.

n14 deodim&w4 J. C. WEBB & CO.

N. B.

HENRY DEPPEN,

Merchant Tailor,

Main Street,

HAVING determined, by December 10th, to close out his large and rare stock of GENUINE FOREIGN GOODS, now offers to the public, at prices below those of New York, the finest assortment of OVERCOATINGS and SUITINGS to be found in the country. Here is a rare chance for gentlemen of taste to select, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, garments from the most novel and rich new European patterns. Commencing this day, I shall manufacture in the finest style, at such reduced prices as cannot fail to suit all. HENRY DEPPEN, Merchant Tailor, no9dtf Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.

N. B.

MRS. DR. HEIS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Healing Medium, is very popular with her numerous visitors as a Clairvoyant and Healer. She heals all curable diseases by the laying on of hands. In love affairs she is the best counsel to be had. Her science in winning the finest feelings of humanity never fails. No. 154 south side Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. no12 deod3m

JUST RECEIVED.

PIANOS, ORGANS,

Guitars, old violins, banjos, flutes, strings for all instruments, superior violin strings, and every variety of musical goods at low prices, by LOUIS TRIPP, Agent for Simmons & Co.'s Church Organs, no12 deodtf 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

WE have now on hand, and will continue to make the best of BOOTS and SHOES. The public is requested to call and examine our stock and prices, which cannot fail to please. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. BASTIAN & CO.,

No. 71 Fifth street, between Main and Market. no10 deod3m

$200 Reward for the Murderer.

WE will give a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of JOSEPH DEBOND, who murdered Franklin T. Johnson, in Mercer county, on Monday evening, November 16, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county.

Said Debond is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; spare made; hair brown or sandy; has a bad countenance; large mouth and nose.

It is possible Debond may go to the State of Indiana, as he has a brother residing in Johnson county in that State.

GREEN W. JOHNSON, GREEN JOHNSON, DANIEL WARNER, n19 d2 THOMAS W. JOHNSON

COTTON AND COMMSSION MERCHANTS.

JAMES S. PHELPS .... JOHN C. DURRETT .... ROBERT BOARD

J. S. PHELPS & CO.,

Planters' Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Eleventh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

DAILY AUCTION SALES. Proceeds Promptly Paid on the Day of Sale.

SHIP TO PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

oc30 d6 tW,F&Su3m

D. BLACKMORE. D. T. DUCKWALL. D. S. MILLS

BLACKMORE, DUCKWALL & MILLS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

NO. 53 WEST MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Grain and Produce delivered on Railroads leading to the City and Ohio River. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. se27 d3a W F tf

THE MUTUAL

LIEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets Invested in Bond and Mortgage or U. S. Stocks.

$28,000,000.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Policies on selected lives at moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the policy holders, to be used either in payment of premiums, or to purchase additional insurance at the option of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Gen'l Agent,

FOR THE STATES OF

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

☞Applications for local agencies in Kentucky and Tennessee may be addressed to BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent, au30 deod3m Office, No. 149 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

BRINLY'S UNIVERSAL PLOWS!

We are furnishing the following at manufacturers' prices. All orders addressed to us will receive CAREFUL and prompt attention

BRINLY PLOWS, AVERY PLOWS,
CORN SHELLERS, all kinds. CUTTING BOXES, all kinds.
BONE PHOSPHATE, the Best and Cheapest Fertilizer in Use.

We are general dealers in Farming Implements and Field Seeds.

no14 deod3m HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 112 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

J. C. McFERRAN. J. B. McFERRAN. V. P. ARMSTRONG. E. A. BAGBY.

McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Pork Packers and Provision Dealers

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Manufacturers' Agents for

Bagging, Rope, Baling Twine, Iron Ties,

Curers of the Celebrated "MAGNOLIA" Brand of

HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON AND DRIED BEEF,

No. 21 Main and 19 and 24 Washington streets, Louisville, Ky.

MR. H. F. WHITE, formerly connected with the Cotton Warehouse of Messrs. G. W. Wicks & Co., of this city, has an interest with us in the Cotton branch of our business, and will give it his undivided attention. His long experience in handling and shipping cotton enables us to offer superior advantages to shippers. Liberal advances made on shipments made to us or to our correspondents in New York and New Orleans. se30 d3&deod3m

S. M. PARKER & Co

(SUCCESSORS TO BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.,)

LEAF TOBACCO AND COTTON

Commission Merchants,

181 Pearl St., Corner of Cedar St.,

NEW YORK.

Strict attention paid to every branch of our business, and every effort made to make quick and satisfactory sales. no4 d3m

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Main street, between Second and Third.

o19 d&wfm

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Of New York City.

BLAKEMORE, MAYO & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors!

41 Broad Street, New York.

Liberal advances made, and consignments respectfully solicited. no3 dtf

LOCKHART & ROACH,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Country Produce, Provisions, Cement, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and General Merchandise,

No. 320 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

Consignments Solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. LOCKHART. no7 dim J. J. ROACH.

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUS

PATTON & ARBEGUST,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure

WHITE LEAD!

Linseed, Castor, and Cotton Seed Oils.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER CASS AND SECOND STREETS, ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE BY

Wilson, Peter & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se25 d3m

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK,

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,

14 to 150 inch wide.

Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American and English Bunting,

59 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

E. A. BRINKERHOFF, THEODORE POLHEMUS, J. SPENCER TURNER, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special. ja27dly

Alexander House

COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.

FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.

oc25 MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.

LEXINGTON

Observer and Reporter,

FOUNDED IN 1808.

THIS VETERAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER is one of the most desirable ADVERTISING mediums in Central Kentucky.

WEEKLY .... $2 50 | SEMI-WEEKLY $4 00

Address G. W. RANCK, Editor.

Or, Cashier of Observer and Reporter Printing Co Lexington, Ky. se27 d3m

1868

H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 12 BRIDGE ST., NEW YORK.

T. HAMILTON, Toledo, O., (late with H. S. Walbridge & Co.,) is our Agent in the country tributary to Toledo, who will make advances on property consigned to us. For particulars address him at Toledo. H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO. oc13 d3m

J. W. SEATON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Cor. Fourth & Jefferson Sts.,

se11 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Parker Collegiate Institute,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D. .... PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of MISS E. J. SMITH; pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home. Music teachers of the highest attainments and skill are employed exclusively for Boarding pupils. The 2d term will commence November 16. For Circulars address as above to PROF. EATON. se5 d6m

AT COST.

AS I desire to enter in another business, I will close my entire stock of Furniture of all description AT COST. Persons in need of furniture will find this a rare opportunity to purchase. Call and examine. F. FRENTERER. no18 d12 No. 89 Third street, near Market.

DENTISTRY.

J. H. BEDFORD,

DENTIST,

No. 30 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no5 † dtf

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND,

INVITES an examination of his ROSE PEARL dental plates. Dental Cabinets, No. 181 Third street between Green and Walnut. oc17d3m

J. P. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja4 dly

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

The well-known Dealer and Manufacturer of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Clothing,

HAS established at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, bet. Third and Fourth, where

Clothing for Boys & Youths

WILL BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY. This is a new feature in this city, and attention is respectfully invited to his magnificent stock, which for cheapness, elegance, and general excellence cannot be competed with by any other manufacturer in any Western city. Call and see for yourselves. oc23 d3m

JULIUS LEHNERT,

GUNSMITH,

No. 88 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Breech-loading and Muzzle-loading Double Shot Guns, Rifles, etc., and Ammunition. Repairs promptly attended to. au26 d3m

CASH PAID

For New and Second-hand Household Furniture. Address Drawer 184, Postoffice.

no8 dim

D. H. DAVIES. H. B. SHANKS.

D. H. DAVIES & CO.,

(Successors to Brady & Davis.)

COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Provisions, &c., &c.,

No. 8 South Side Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se19 d3m

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 251 Market street, to 89 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts. se8 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S E corner Main and Tenth streets.

BASIL W. DUKE & A. E. RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law, No. 7 Court Place, Louisville.

BRECKINRIDGE, DR. STANHOPE P., Corner Twelfth and Madison streets, Louisville, Ky.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. o31 dtf

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. s30 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 8 W. Main.

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 98 W. Main st.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Fults James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

EDMUNDS, JAMES T., resides at No. 94 Gray street, south side, bet. 1st and 2d. ap5 dim*

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 125 Third street. oc1

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Op 8th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop's

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—C LEWIS DIEHL, proprietor, No. 39 Fifth st.

LANKDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERGELL C. S.—Architect. Office: Room No. 4, Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER J. ED.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 93 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, m'f'r, all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c. 300 Fulton, above Campbell

LAWYERS.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Late of Frankfort, Ky. JOHN E. NEWMAN, Late of Bardstown, Ky

HARLAN & NEWMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office, Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Louisville, including the Federal Court, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. au22 dtf

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE,

Attorney at Law

160 West Jefferson street,

se21 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.
Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.
Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

☞Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron. au22 dtf

KRUG & CO. REIMS

Champagne Wine

IMPORTED BY A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any on sale in the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,

no3 d2m 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city. n12 d3m

MARBLE WORK

Cheap for Cash!

85 Jefferson St., near Floyd.

W. G. M'PHERSON

IN consequence of ill health, is desirous of closing up his marble business, and offers for sale, at very low rates, his stock of

Marble Monuments, Tablets, Tomb Stones, &c.

He will sell for cash or time, at rates much below the market price. Persons in want of anything in his line are invited to call. WM. L. G. McPHERSON, no13 d13 Jefferson street, near Floyd.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL!

For Rent.

THE time for the receipt of proposals for a lease of the Louisville Hotel for a term of three years from the first day of January, 1869, has been extended until THURSDAY, November 19 (instant). Address sealed proposals to HENRY WHITESTONE, Louisville, Ky. THOMAS STEELE, HENRY WHITESTONE, Executors of estate of L. L. Shreve, dec'd; no12 d8 M. KEAN, Part Owner.

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

At Half Their Original Cost!

Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale. no16 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 103 Fourth st.

Capt. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Fourth Street, east side, near Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, having purchased the furniture and lease of this popular hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the comfortable accommodation of all those who may patronize them. Capt Shirley will pay special attention to the house and tables, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, no9d&wtf J. M. S. McCORKLE.

1868. 1868.

HAMILTON BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

Corner Water and Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.

ALL property consigned to us will receive careful attention, with prompt sales and remittance proceeds. Liberal advancements made on shipments. Special attention given to purchases of property to be resold here or shipped elsewhere, on satisfactory margins.

THOS. HAMILTON, (last seven years with H. S. Walbridge & Co.,) will give personal attention to all business intrusted to the firm.

REFER to—Northern National Bank, Toledo; Bank for the People, Toledo; H. D. Walbridge & Co., New York; Walbridge, Watkins & Co., Chicago. oc13 d3m

Pianos and Organs.

STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S, GABLER, and other pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's organs, at low prices for cash, or in monthly installments. Music and musical goods wholesale or retail. ap71 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c. We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders. M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

HAS just returned from New York with the very newest and latest fashions in dresses, sacques, cloaks, laces, ribbons, and flowers; also, trimmings of every variety and description.

Dresses and cloaks cut and basted, with suitable trimmings furnished, on the most reasonable terms, at short notice.

Rooms on Fourth street, at Mrs. J. A. Beattie's old stand, No. 104½. MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

WANTED.

WANTED—To rent a house, furnished or partly furnished, by a lady who will board the party for part pay of the rent; balance cash. Any one having such an one will find a prompt tenant by addressing M. S., this office. n20 d3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 CARPENTERS to work on Ohio river bridge. For work apply at office of the Louisville Bridge Co., Portland avenue. n20 dt

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 1 bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 1 porter, and 2 drivers, in wholesale houses; 2 grocery clerks, 1 hotel cook, and 5 waiters; also, wanted, 8 coopers, dairyman, coppersmith, men and wives, farm hands, choppers, &c. Merchants and others get help free of charge at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. dt

WANTED—ROOM—By a single gentleman, a pleasant and well-furnished room, between First and Eighth, and south of Jefferson street. Address L. T. B., Courier-Journal office. d19 d3

WANTED—A ROOM, suitable for an office, by a physician, on or between Fifth and Tenth sts., south of Market street. Address M. D., Middletown, Ky. n19 d2

WANTED—ONE TINNER AND TWO COPPERSMITHS—At No. 36 Fifth street. A tinner who understands steamboat work preferred. JOHN GARGAN & CO. no18 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address B., care of Maxwell & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. n17 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable girls invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. no15 dtf

WANTED—MEN—We wish to employ an energetic business man in each county of this State to sell Tor ey's celebrated patent Weather Strips. An established house will find it a very safe and profitable investment to take hold of this article. County rights for sale. Address FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER, sole agents for State, 75 Fourth street. oc22 d1m

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—30 Stone Cutters, for rough work, at $4 per day; 6 Stone Masons, wages $4 per day; 2 Blacksmiths; 2 Porters; 1 Grocer's Clerk; 2 white Male Cooks; also, 100 Railroad Men. Apply at once to the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street. McNAIR & CO., Agents. oc17dtf

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. sell dtf

WANTED—Persons in the country or city wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, can be supplied on short notice, by applying at the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street. All orders for help from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. All persons in want of situations, whether as clerks, salesmen, traveling agents, or in any capacity desired, can find work and good wages by applying at the same place, either in person or by letter. We also guarantee satisfaction to all applicants, or no pay. McNAIR & CO. se10 dtf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES on 20 years leased ground, situated on Chestnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, No. 44. Terms part cash and balance on time. Inquire at No. 313 Madison street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. n20 d12

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCKS—At a low price. Call upon S. P. WHALEY & CO., Market street, bet. Third and Fourth. no18 d3

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A modern, newly-built frame cottage, of five large rooms, cistern, cellar and stable. Lot 30x200 feet to an alley, on south side of Chestnut street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Terms reasonable. JOS. BICKEL, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. no17 dtf

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A No. 1 cash business, already established; stock, fixtures and lease. Goods all new and desirable. Large profits and very little competition. Location one of the best in the city. Rent low. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $400. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's block. no17 d6

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BUILDING LOT—50 by 200 feet, on First street, between College and Breckinridge streets. Inquire at No. 85 Fourth street. no17 d12

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Centrally located, well stocked and doing a fair business. Will sell on time to good parties. Also will sell at a big discount, $30,000 worth of cash notes, secured by lien on real estate in city of Louisville. Apply at law office of S. D. MORRIS, No. 6 Court Place. n11 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—Parties intending to purchase saw mills will find it to their interest to call at the northeast corner of Brook and Main sts. Also for sale, Government wagons, harness and second-hand machinery. ALEXANDER & BACON. oc23 dtf

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good business. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLING—For approved vacant lot—A very excellent and desirable, well-built dwelling, on Eighth street, containing 10 rooms, bath room, pantry, closets, large halls, gas and water, and every convenience arranged. The house is in good condition and very substantial. There is an excellent cellar, good large cistern and hydrant in the yard; shade trees in front and rear. The lot is 32x176 feet, with side alley. Price, $10,000; one-third cash. If we exchange for other property, it must be that at cash prices. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, 74 West Main street. se9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au20

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets. No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x210 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. dtf

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &C., OF A LARGE RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—In the best business part of this city. Store and saloon fixtures are in splendid order; bake oven and utensils nearly new. Terms moderate. An enterprising man with some capital will find this a good chance to enter a nice, well established and prospering business. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of Old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy16 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—40 acres of A No. 1 land, suitable for gardening purposes, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 4 miles of Louisville. Price very low. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. se16 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchens, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit tree and grape vine. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—A first-class, four-story, stone-front storehouse, on West Main street. Building 26¼ by 180 feet to an alley. Possession given the 1st of January next. Apply to H. B. WILSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 142 Main street. no20 d7

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET STORE—On the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, now occupied by Wilson, Peter & Co. as a drug store, will be for rent on the 1st of January next. This house occupies, perhaps, the most central and eligible corner on Main street for a wholesale business. It has a sub-cellar, with a well-lighted basement, and five stories above. The building is accessible to each floor in front on Main street and in the rear on Fifth street. Can readily be converted into fine, well-lighted offices; or each of the first floors, beginning with the basement and including the first and second floors, may be used for an independent business. In the rear, on Fifth street, is one of Otis & Bro.'s hoisting machines, with engine, &c. This is the latest and best machine in use, and besides its expeditious working, it saves the labor of several men in storing and shipping. The whole house is heated by the waste steam of the boiler. If not soon rented as it stands, it is my purpose to convert it into offices. Apply on the premises to Dr. THOS. E. WILSON. no5 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A first-class residence, the property of J. D. Guthrie, Esq., situated on the west side of First street, between Green and Walnut. None but first-class tenants need apply, and will not be rented for a boarding-house. For terms, &c. apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—[illegible] in a good location, on Market street, No. 291, between Seventh and Eighth. Rent $20 per month. Apply on the premises. p19 d3

FOR RENT—A NO. 1 DWELLING—In complete order; 8 rooms, large front and back yard, on Fourth street, between Broadway and York. Inquire at Marble Hall, 103 and 105 Fifth st. no18 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—The fine three-story brick dwelling-house No. 160 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut streets. Also the two-story brick dwelling-house No. 56 Center street, between Green and Walnut streets. Apply to THOMAS STEELE, Louisville Hotel. n15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A pleasantly situated brick dwelling-house, No. 153 Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Apply to C. N. CORRI, 106 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson sts. n14 d12

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water, No. 363 Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied as the COURIER-JOURNAL office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready for occupancy. Particulars may be had by applying at the office. nov10 dtf

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSES—The two new houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main sts., which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December next. If application is made soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the parties who may wish to occupy them. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. no5 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having eleven rooms. Entrance to residence from the street and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring a place where he can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. oc24 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 89 Sixth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of POINDEXTER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oc10 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large storehouse, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se13 dtf

FOR RENT—WOODLAND GARDEN—Proposals will be received until Dec. 15, 1868, for a lease for a term of five years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1869, of that incomparable place of public resort and amusement, in this city, known as the Woodland Garden. The premises can be examined on application to the present tenant, or on either of the undersigned. Security may be required for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease. Address WM. JOHNSTON, R. W. WOOLLEY, JAS. C. JOHNSTON, Louisville, Ky. se13 dtf

LOST.

LOST—DOGS—A Setter and a Pointer—Strayed from my residence, on Chestnut street, between Second and Twenty-second streets, a black setter dog, also a white pointer with lemon colored spots. A reward of $10 will be paid for the recovery of either dog. HITE & HENRY, at S. G. Henry & Co.'s, 18 West Main street. n19 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—20,000 AGENTS—A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 daily in three hours. Business entirely new, light, and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York. n20 d6&w1

$1,000 PER YEAR guaranteed and steady employment. We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-lines (Everlasting). Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. o31 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS—For THE OFFICIAL HISTORY of the war, its causes, character, conduct and results, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days; one in Mobile, Ala., reports 72 subscriptions in two days; one in Boston, Mass., reports 106 subscribers in four days; one in Memphis, Tenn., reports 106 subscribers in five days. Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. no21 d&wlm

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. o19 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. 6td

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Wishing to change my location, I offer for sale one-half of the hotel and eating-house known as the Osborne House, in the town of Humboldt, Tenn., situated at the crossing of the Memphis and Louisville and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. It is in good repair, and now under a lease of five years to responsible parties at $5,000 per annum, payable monthly in advance. I also offer 50 desirable lots, some of which are improved. A. J. BARNES, Humboldt, Tenn. no20 d12

FOR SALE—No. 1016—A splendid farm of 150 acres, No. 1 land, on the Ohio river; principally bottom land; 25 acres in meadow, running water may be had in every field; a new dwelling, with 7 rooms; stone ice-house, with a superb dairy attached; 2 cisterns, spring, excellent out buildings; a large and select orchard of every variety of fruit; small fruit in abundance; churches, schools and good society; good mills convenient. Will take part in city property. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 74 West Main street, near Third. no17-d5

FOR SALE—No. 1001—at very low prices—one excellent grist mill, two saw mills, two good dwellings with out buildings, and several acres of ground, in Nelson county, Ky.

This is a rare chance for good bargains.

Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., No 74 West Main street, near Third, Louisville, Ky. nov17-d6

FOR SALE—THE CAVE CITY HOTEL—With 14 acres of ground annexed, located at Cave City, Barren county, Ky., on the line of the L. & N. R. R., midway between Louisville and Nashville. If not sold by the 1st of December the property will be rented for the year 1869. Possession in either event will be given on the 1st of January. Call in person or address H. V. LOVING, Trustee, care of Loving & McGoodwin, Louisville, Ky. no1 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable country residence, with 70 acres of A No. 1 land, situated within three miles of Louisville. Will sell part or the whole. This land is susceptible of division. Improvements are ample and abundant, with all necessary conveniences. For health and beauty it is unsurpassed by any. Those wishing to invest their money should call and see this property before purchasing elsewhere, as it will advance very rapidly in value. Price and terms reasonable. Will exchange for good city property. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 74 West Main street, near Third. oc11 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A good farm of 300 acres, situated in Kentucky, within one mile of railroad; improvements ample and abundant; 100 acres cleared, balance in good timber—white oak, hickory and black walnut—50 acres in grass, good orchard, 3 good springs of different kinds of water. This property will be sold at a bargain. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main street, near Third. se30 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—We have 9,000 acres of very fine timber land, situated on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, poplar, white oak, chestnut oak, hickory and black walnut. Four thousand cords of chestnut oak bark can be had on the place at $3 per cord; timber at $2 per thousand feet. Two good steam saw mills on the place in good running order. A splendid site for a tan yard. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., oc25 deod&wim 74 West Main street, near Third.

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm of 81 acres, No. 1 land, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 8 miles of Louisville. Neat new frame cottage, good large frame barn, carriage house and all the necessary out-buildings, a young orchard of choice fruit, some very fine grapes. Price very low; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser; will take part in city property. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. se16 dtf

FOR SALE—7,000 ACRES OF FINE LAND—Situated in Kentucky, within thirty miles of Louisville, convenient to railroad and steamboat landing, 250 acres cleared and in cultivation, the balance in good timber—white, black and red oak, poplar, beech, hickory and walnut. Good stream of water running through the place, good springs. Improvements are ample and abundant. This is very desirable property. Will sell part or the whole very cheap, and part time to suit purchaser, or will EXCHANGE for other property. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, 74 West Main street, near Third. se13 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A fine farm of 150 acres of good land, situated in Kentucky, convenient to railroad and good roads; good frame house with 8 rooms, smoke house, stable, carriage house, good young orchard of 800 trees, 60 apple trees and 50 dwarf pear trees; a stream of water running through the farm, and good springs. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main st., near Third. se30 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Mrs. TABLER respectfully informs her friends, and the public generally, that she has taken the large and pleasantly situated house, No. 24 Walnut street, between First and Second. Several large rooms suitable for families. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. no11 deod3

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at No. 169 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy9 deodt

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can obtain good board with pleasant rooms, at the southeast corner of Second and Green streets. A number of day boarders can also be accommodated. no15 d6

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at 161 Seventh street. dtf

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms with board can be obtained on reasonable terms at MRS. E. W. FINUCANE'S, 167 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green. References required. no7 dim

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—From me, on the 9th inst., one deep red cow, 8 or 9 years old, white face, and rope around her horns. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at 269 Market st. E. C. ASHCRAFT. n19 d3

STRAYED—A BLACK MARE, 6 years old, 15½ hands high—no shoes on—broke loose in the city. Had saddle on. Any one having said mare in possession will please send her to A. Monts & Co.'s stable, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and charges will be paid. H. H. BUFFENMYER. n18 d3

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—60 head of good two-year old mules; also large work mules, for sale in lots to suit. Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS. 15 dtf

Marshal's Sale.

Matthew Knebler against James T. Helm, } In Chancery, No. 21,711.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, a house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Grayson and Ninth cross-street; thence eastwardly with Grayson 25 2-12 feet; thence southwardly 130 feet; thence westwardly to Ninth cross-street; thence with Ninth cross-street to the beginning, being the same property conveyed to Matthew Knebler by John A. Dunlap, June 26, 1866, recorded in Deed Book 108, page 470.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. n18 dtd

Public Sale of the Market-street Mills.

AS Assignee of A. F. Clark, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. (immediately after the Chancery sales), on MONDAY, December 14, 1868, the property known as the "Market street Mills," situated on the north side of Market street, between Floyd and Brook streets, Louisville, Ky., numbered 67 and 69. The lot is 46x210 feet to an alley. The building is 40 by 100 feet, 4 stories high, with cellar beneath and covered with metallic roof. The walls, which are of brick, are of an unusual thickness and strength. The engine is 16-inch cylinder and 3-foot stroke. The boilers, 2 in number, are 60-inch diameter and 22 feet long, and, with the engine, are under a shed outside the main building. There are three stones 57 inches in diameter and one 56 inches. The capacity of the mill is 800 barrels flour and 1,600 bushels meal per day; or 200 barrels family flour, 75 barrels rye flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day. The machinery is in good running order.

Terms—¼ cash, balance in 3 equal payments at 6, 12 and 18 months; security required on deferred payments and lien retained.

Sale positive and absolute. Dower interest to be released to the purchaser, and he to have the right to see the payments applied to the extinguishment of any liens that may be on the property.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee of A. F. Clark. no13 dts

Commissioner's Sale.

UNION CIRCUIT COURT.

P. C. Holt's adm'r, plff., vs. Geo. & S. D. Payne, dfts., } In Equity.

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, pronounced in the above entitled cause, I, as Master Commissioner of said Court, will, on the 7th day of December, 1868, that being Union County Court day, offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Morganfield, the following described property, viz:

About 187 acres of land, lying in Union county, on the waters of Lost Creek, and about three miles from Morganfield, bounded by the lands of Raphael Carnbron, Wm. Southern, and the George Payne farm. About 100 acres of said land is in a state of cultivation, and there is an apple orchard thereon containing about fifty trees. Or I will sell a sufficiency of said tract of land to satisfy said decree.

Terms of Sale are—Credits of six and twelve months, in equal installments. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, bearing interest from date, and having the force of judgments. Also a lien will be retained to further secure the payment of the price.

D. C. JAMES, Master Commissioner, Union Circuit Court. oc3 d18

Lands Near the City

AT AUCTION.

ON the 12th of December, 1868, sale commencing at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 150 acres of land, in lots of 5 to 15 acres. The land lies 1¾ of a mile from Broadway, and 2 miles from the city, and fronts on the Roberts turnpike, on the east, and the Newburg pike on the west. It is in a well-proved neighborhood, and is fine bearing and building lots; has a fine dairy and barn, in fine working order, with good out improvements.

Also for sale 150 acres of fine land, well watered, on the Brownsboro road. Price in lots from $125 to as low as $100 per acre.

Also 150 acres on the Lexington turnpike, 8 miles from Louisville—50 acres lie on the south side and 100 on the north of the turnpike, will be sold jointly or in separate pieces. Price $60 an acre for the 50 acres piece, and $100 per acre for that north of the road.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with lien on the land.

Also some 70 head of splendid horses, for sale on the 3d of December, at my residence, 5 miles east of Louisville.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr. no1 dim

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by order of Thos. H. Crawford, administrator,

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868,

At the late residence of Bernhard Olgie, on the Salt River road, seven miles from Louisville, all the personal property of said Olgie, consisting of a valuable steam saw and grist mill, in good running order, and now running, with all the apparatus belonging to said mill; together with all the machinery, consisting of circular saws, lathes, planing, boring and mortising machines, &c., for manufacturing plows, &c. Also all the machinery belonging to the shop. This mill and other buildings are situated on leased ground, will be sold. Also work oxen, wagons, farming implements, horses, mules, cattle, and hogs. Also 150 acres of wheat, growing; 25 acres of corn in the field, hay, oats, lumber, saw-logs, hay scales, and 75 acres of ground will be leased according to the leasehold of said Olgie.

Terms—For all sums of $20 and under, cash; for sums over $20, a credit of 6 months, except the mill and buildings, a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, with bond and approved security, payable in bank.

The property shown and information given by L. M. Paine, on the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. G. BALES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO

Auction-rooms, No. 89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Great Sale of Japanese and Chinese Wares, Rare and Beautiful Shells, Curiosities, &c

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell by auction, without reserve or limit at the auction-rooms of Sherman P. Whaley & Co., No. 89 Market street, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing three succeeding days at 2½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock P. M., on each day. This collection comprises the most magnificent specimens of Eastern workmanship ever imported to this continent, embracing beautiful Japanese lacquer wares, pearl inlaid mohaka, sandal mosaic, colored straw, wax and camphor wood, cabinets, tables, bureaus, work boxes, waiters, chequer boards, &c., &c., feather, ivory and sandal wood fans, French and Italian shell work, rare and beautiful shells. The finest collection ever offered in Louisville. Small shells, cabinet specimens, &c., &c.

Attention of ladies particularly invited. Sale positive and peremptory. A rare opportunity. Wholesale buyers. T. BOYTON, Importer's Agent.

no19 S. P. WHALEY & CO, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Buck Gauntlets, Carpet and Enameled Bags, Linen Handkerchiefs, Balmoral Skirts, &c., and 20 dozen Japanned Waiters

AT AUCTION

THIS MORNING (Friday) at 10 o'clock. n20 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Pianos, Furniture, Solid Silver Tableware, Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, and Woolen Goods

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING (Friday), Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock will be sold, at auction-rooms, a fine assortment of new and second-hand furniture, including new bedsteads, new style etagere-back inclosed washstands, oval center tables, mirrors; new spring, shuck, and cotton-top mattresses; window-shades, bureaus, chairs, stoves, and housekeeping articles. At 11 o'clock (punctually), for account of a family removing to Europe, 1 set gold silver table, dessert, and tea spoons, and 2 solid silver butter-knives; also a lot of silver-plated ware, 1 fine gold watch, 3 fine gold chains, and several silver watches. After which, two piano-fortes, suitable for children to learn music. To which will be added a small invoice of woolen goods, consisting of children's capes, jackets and scarfs, and ladies' large wool shawls. Sale positive.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, n20 Auctioneer.

Great Stock Sale.

WILL be sold at the Twelve-mile House, on the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike, on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, 5 horses, including one splendid pair of browns, two yearling mules, two yearling colts, one mule colt, two fine milch cows, one two-year-old heifer, twelve sheep, a lot of hogs, and a lot of farming implements. Terms of sale—4 months' credit with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. J. F. PEARSON, no18 d3 Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY J. U. SHAFFER & CO.,

79 Jefferson street.

Grayson Street Building Lot

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, on the north side of Grayson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, we will sell a nice building lot, 30x210 feet to a 20-foot alley. Terms at sale.

n19 J. U. SHAFFER & CO., Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Pawnbroker's Sale.

$40,000 worth of Splendid Jewelry

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, and again at 6½ o'clock P. M., and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is sold, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above, consisting in part of 84 of the finest gold hunting patent lever watches, 30 18k gold self-winder gentlemen's watches, 50 18k solid gold ladies' detached levers, 75 18k gold ladies' watches inlaid with diamonds, 75 ladies' enameled 18k gold watches, 50 18k ladies' detached lever watches with antique portraits, 24 18k gold ladies' self-winders, 6 extra fine 18k gold hunting repeaters ($750 each), 8 extra fine English chronometer 18k gold, 100 all kinds of ladies' gold watches, 300 silver watches of all descriptions, 100 pairs of the finest French opera glasses, 10 very fine diamond pins and rings, 50 extra fine sets of ladies' gold jewelry, 500 fine gold finger-rings, 100 pair gold spectacles from 16k to 18k, 100 pair silver spectacles; also a large assortment of all kinds of jewelry too numerous to mention.

N. B. All of the above goods will be warranted.

Terms cash.

n18 dtf HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed against H. A. Smith, } In Chancery, No. 21,889.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 9 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake or stone, in the line of Cornelius Hoke's land where his land joins Mrs. Jones and Jacob Hoomble; thence along said line of Jones and Hoke N. 68¼ deg. E. 94 4-10 poles to a white oak, corner in the line of Moody and Hoke; thence south 23 deg. E. 107 5-10 poles to a fallen beech in the line of George Potts and Hoke; thence N. 10 to a stone in said Potts' line S. 34 deg. E. 81 poles to a stake (intended stone), corner to the line of said Potts and Hoke; thence N. 10 poles to a stake corner to Hoomble and Hoke; thence N. 15¾ deg. W. 188 poles along said Hoomble's line to the beginning.

The sale to be made subject to a note for $1,632 given by H. A. Smith to G. & W. B. Hoke, dated May 15, 1867, due two years after date, and bearing interest from date until paid.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies. n18 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

A. Dutell against Alexs. Owen & wife, } In Chancery, No. 21,873.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, the following described property, viz:

A lot of 15 feet of ground, on the south side of Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extending back 105 feet to a street 20 feet wide, being the eastern half of lot No. 69 in Crosby's plan, and one other fronting 15 feet on the south side of Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extending back southwardly 106 or 105 feet, more or less, being No. 68, and east of and adjoining the one above described as No. 69.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no18 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Stokes, against T. E. Fields, &c., } In Chancery, No. 21,944.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of four months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Eight billiard tables and fixtures, now in the Delmonico billiard-room, on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. no18 dtd

SOUTHWESTERN Furniture Manufacturing Comp'y,

NOS. 86 & 88 FIRST ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ALWAYS on hand and made to order, all kinds of parlor, kitchen, and other furniture. Orders for any kind of furniture executed at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

☞ The attention of dealers in furniture is respectfully solicited. oct deodim

LOUISVILLE, KY., GLASS WORKS.

THE undersigned, glass manufacturers, respectfully announce to the public that they have now in operation TWO LARGE FACTORIES in the manufacture of all kinds of Bottles, Druggists', Grocers', and Confectioners' Glassware (both Green and Flint), Tumblers, Goblets, Lamps, Jars, and Lamp Chimneys. They also keep on hand a large stock of Window Glass, and a General Assortment of Glassware.

KRACK, REED & CO.,

FACTORIES—COR. CLAY & FRANKLIN STS.

Warerooms—73 Sixth St., bet. Main & Market

no15 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rufer's Hotel & Restaurant

Fifth St., bet. Main & Market.

I HEREBY inform the public that I have now opened, in connection with my restaurant, a hotel, which will be conducted on the

European Plan.

The rooms are well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Guests will have the privilege of the restaurant, where they can eat their meals whenever they desire. In the restaurant they will find all the luxuries of the season.

no15 dtf CHARLES C. RUFER, Proprietor.

Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE and desirable stock of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Mrs. M. J. Osborn,

(successor to Mrs. M. J. Bryant), No. 156 (Parr & McDowell's Block) Fourth street, opposite Louisville Theater. Materials for manufacturing bonnets and hats sold at lowest cash prices. oct 1 m

Rockbridge Alum Springs Water! OF VIRGINIA.

THIS well known Mineral Spring Water can now be had bottled, thus saving the invalid a long and tedious journey to the Spring. Its valuable properties are too well known to require any comment, but we would say that they have proved highly beneficial in many chronic ailments, such as

SCROFULA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, SKIN DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.

During the past forty years this water has been used. The cures by it have been many, especially in Female Complaints, as is well known by many hundreds who have experienced its beneficial effects.

J. A. FRAZIER, Proprietor.

GEORGE H. CARY, DRUGGIST,

Fourth street, between Main and Market,

has been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above Mineral Water, and will keep a constant supply on hand to meet all demands. See pamphlets on Dr. Cary's counter for analysis and letters of many eminent physicians. no1 dim

GO TO THE Southwestern Agricultural Works

NOS. 312 to 324 GREEN ST.,

—FOR—

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE HAY PRESSES,

Portable Cotton Presses,

Lath Machines, Shingle Machines,

Straw Cutters,

Corn Shellers, Circular Saws, &c.

BRENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Munn & Co.) no10 deodim&weow2

COURIER-JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, '68.

LITERARY.

I.

A NEW LAW BOOK.*

We do not mean by this a new edition of an old work, or a new work on an old subject. It is really a new work upon a subject of great and growing importance, not only to the legal profession but to the public, and upon which no work has heretofore been published. The Law of Telegraphs has been attracting attention of late, and the need of a systematic collocation of principles and authorities has been seriously felt. In the work before us we have this want as well supplied as could be expected in the first essay. It is clearly written, and after the statement of the general principles applicable to telegraph companies, in common with other corporations, it proceeds to discuss the things peculiar to telegraph companies—"their rights and duties in their relations to the public; the extent of their responsibility in respect to messages; the use of their lines by third parties as a medium of contract; their responsibility for messages transmitted over connecting lines; the rules of evidence affecting them and their business; the rule of compensation in case of damage incurred; and the extent of their responsibility criminally, in respect to messages." Many questions are left in doubt, as must necessarily be the case, in the midst of independent and conflicting decisions—but this book starts in the right direction to have them uniformly settled. It is a good book for lawyers and business men.

* A TREATISE UPON THE LAW OF TELEGRAPHS—With an appendix, containing the general statutory provisions in England, Canada, the United States, and the States of the Union, upon the subject of telegraphs. By William L. Scott and Milton P. Jarnagin, Memphis, Tenn. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Louisville: Maxwell & Co.

II.

MRS. CRAIK'S LAST NOVEL*.

That "The Woman's Kingdom" is the best novel from the author's pen, we do not say; but though it will not raise her above the level which she has long occupied in the regions of art, it sustains her reputation as a writer of the purest and noblest kind of domestic stories. The outset of the work put us in a condition of critical antagonism to the author, and disposed us to overrate the importance of the small blemishes of the opening chapters; but on working into the narrative we found ourselves in company with the Miss Mulock of old time, strong and gentle as ever, and even in passages where sentiment borders on sentimentality, showing herself philosophic and powerful, when contrasted against the best of our hysteric sensationalists. Whilst the main object of the narrative is indicated with unusual clearness by the title, the writer's method and aim are still more precisely shown in the dedicatory lines to the little girl, whom she exhorts thus:

> Live, work, and love; as Heaven assign
> For Heaven, or man, thy sacred part,
> Ancestress of a noble line,
> Or calm in maidenly decline—
> But keep till death the woman's heart.

And women, whose lives are made up of work and love, no less than girls, for whose behoof the story has been principally written, and busy men, whose various occupations and natural hardiness allow them leisure and humor for the occasional perusal of pleasant tales of homely interest, will agree in thinking that the novelist's lesson is given with admirable force and sweetness.

*THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM: a Love Story. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Brother. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. 1868.

III.

A RARE BOOK*.

Under the general title of the Ohio Valley Historical Series, Messrs. Robt. Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, propose to publish a series of works relating to the early history of the valley watered by the Ohio river and its tributaries—including Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois—and embracing its aboriginal history, the French and English intrigues and wars for its possession, the travels and journals of early explorers and missionaries, its early settlement by the whites, their contests with the Indians, etc. This they hope to accomplish by the collection and publication of some of the large amount of *materials for history* now scattered among the various pioneer families, precariously preserved in the gatherings of collectors, or hidden away in State or county archives; and, also, by reprinting early works of interest relating to the Western country, which have been long out of print.

The first number of this series is an historical account of the expedition against the Ohio Indians, in the year MDCCLXIV, under the command of Henry Bouquet, Esq., Colonel of Foot, and now Brigadier General in America. Including his transactions with the Indians, relative to the delivery of their prisoners, and the preliminaries of peace, with an introductory account of the preceding campaign and battle of Bushy-Run. To which are annexed military papers containing reflections on the war with the savages; a method of forming frontier settlements; some account of the Indian country; with a list of nations, fighting men, towns, distances and different routes. Published from authentic documents by a lover of his country (Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia).

The style of the proposed series, as illustrated by this initial volume, is superb. No publishers in America, nor even the famous Cambridge and Riverside presses, surpass in typographical perfection the issues of Robert Clarke & Co. "Bouquet's Expedition," is a literary jewel. There is not a flaw in it. Plates, maps, type, paper, matter, all are antique, and the West should be proud of such a thoroughly live, enterprising and tasteful publishers.

*BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1868.

IV.

A RELIGIOUS ROMANCE.*

It surely needs no Romanist to appreciate the charm of this exquisite story of love and sorrow. Something akin to the journals of the De Guerins in simplicity and sweetness, it has much more variety and incident. It tells, by means of letters and journals, the story of the love and married life of two beautiful souls, and in the descriptions of the family circle revolving about these central planets we have most charming sketches of every affection that makes home lovely. Alexandrine d'Alopeus, the heroine of the book, marries, after two years of lover's trials, Albert de la Ferronnays, with whom she enjoys *ten days* of perfect felicity. At the end of that halcyon period, symptoms of consumption declare themselves in the young husband, and the two years that he has yet to live are passed in the agonizing alternations of hope and fear that characterize that treacherous disease. The second part of the book, detailing the widowed life of the young Countess, is naturally not so generally interesting as the first, especially as it diffuses that interest over too many different members of the family. But whatever objections Protestants may have to the Romanist tendencies of the narrative, it is certain that nowhere can we find a sweeter picture of the purest and most ideal love, sanctified by the fiery baptism of sorrow. You may call the religious spirit of the book by what name you will, it still retains the perfume of love to God and man, which marks the holiest minds of all faiths. It is impossible that a book so full of truth and beauty can do anything but good.

*A SISTER'S STORY; translated from the French of Mrs. Augustus Craven (nee de la Ferronnays), by Emily Bowles. Catholic Pub. Society. Louisville: J. C. Webb & Co., 1868.

V.

SENSATIONAL.*

This stout little pamphlet consists of Mr. Parton's three articles on Smoking, Drinking, and Inebriate Asylums, reprinted in neat style from the Atlantic. Mr. Parton is a brilliant and sensible writer. He is right in his opposition to the dirty trick of using tobacco, and the bad habit of using liquor. He has here constructed arguments against them which are forcible, pungent and entertaining.

We fear that his confident predictions of temperance to come, are more rose-colored than the prospect actually warrants. Yet he is a welcome auxiliary to the force that fights on the right side. His bright and pointed style is no less useful, for instance, than the solider and colder scientific statements of Dr. Griscom, whose little tract on the use of tobacco has been received with so much favor that an enlarged edition of it is to be issued, with an essay on the chemistry of the cigar. Perhaps by-and-by some clean-mouthed poet will fall into line with essayist and doctor of medicine. Thus far, we believe, all the poets have been on the dirty side, of the tobacco question at least.

SMOKING AND DRINKING. By James Parton. Boston (Ticknor & Fields). Louisville (Crump & Miller), 1868.

VI.

AN AMERICAN FICTION.*

"Too True" is one of the most carefully-prepared novels of New York life which has been sent out for two or three seasons. There is sufficient plot in it. The German tutor, who has been admitted to the friendship of several homes, and is successively betrothed to two beautiful girls, elopes with the most trusting, carrying off the jewels of his employer, and turns out a real baron who has been forced to fly his native country on account of his crimes, and is an adventurer of the most unscrupulous sort. The weaving of this plot among strands of humor borrowed from the airs of the newly rich, and the comicalities of inner life, evolves a story readable, pleasing, and in its passages of sincere sentiment, worthy of even higher praise.

*TOO TRUE: A Story of To-Day. Reprinted from "Putnam's Magazine" (Putnam & Son). Louisville: Crump & Miller, 1868.

Late Publications.

FRANK MILDMAY; or, The Naval Officer. By Captain Marryatt. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

QUENTIN DURWARD, PEVERIL OF THE PEAK. By Sir Walter Scott. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

DOMBEY AND SON, OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, HARD TIMES. With illustrations by Cruikshank, Leech and Browne. Library edition of the Works of Charles Dickens. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DOMESTIC LIFE. By W. H. Byford, M. D. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN COMPOSITION. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

FRANCE.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PARIS, November 3, 1868.

I.

The paper bullet shot by Russia through the Journal of St. Petersburg has somewhat awed France from the career of her humor. It was not so exciting as to demand a commentary written in hot haste by three ministers, as was done after the King of Prussia's Kiel speech to the Bourse, in which Master Slender begs sweet Anne Page not to be alarmed by these wild beasts. The tone of the article in question is certainly not threatening, but it is worse for French pride—it is patronizing and full of pity. It still insists, and with reason, upon an eventual European war, in which few nations can escape from being involved; and heavy will be the responsibility of the hand that unchains the tempest. France alone is regarded as the power that may possibly break the peace. To do so she has no motive; even under the most favorable of successes the risk and sacrifice would not be covered.

It must be admitted that the communication in the Russian print is a profound study of the European question. France feels the truth of its observations and the balm it pours upon her wounds. France feels paralyzed, and hence *laissez aller* system that is creeping into every department of the State. The Arcadian or "Stop-the-way" party's politics is like love—it believes what it desires—it believes France has everything to be desired; if anything too much liberty at home. It flatters the Emperor that the Mexican expedition was the most glorious event of his reign, and the occupation of Rome the justest of international rights. It believes France has but to sound a clarion on the banks of the Rhine and the German forces will fall like the walls of Jericho. It is time for the Emperor to see if any good thing can come out of the Nazareth of his plain-speaking subjects. He is alienating himself more and more from the party that is daily gaining influence in the agricultural districts—the stronghold, so believed, of Bonapartism. Men of his own age give him battle, but they are educating their sons and juvenile France to fight Napoleon the Fourth. For

> Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won.

The tendency of all things is military. Marshal Niel, the War Minister, has been faithful to his order. He has impressed on the Emperor that his dynasty can only be sustained by the army, and there are many who believe the standing army of over 800,000 men is more a defence for the throne at home than a protection against a foreign foe, whom nobody can distinctly see. The Marshal has carried his measures, and the latest is—securing 7,800 places in the civil departments of the State for soldiers, who have re-engaged, on retirement. All for the army. The fruit of this policy has yet to be gathered.

II.

Merchants balance their books and take stock at the close of the year. It was the 3d of November, 1867, that the chassepot did "wonders" at Mentana. What progress has been made since—what *modus vivendi* discovered to solve the Roman question? None. All is barren from Dan to Bersheba. It is more insolvable than ever. Spain is lost for political catholicity. Austria has not much time to devote to her spiritual affairs—temporal matters are becoming so pressing. Belgium cannot even make a noise, and Italy waits but the signal from Prussia to free herself from the Alps to the Adriatic. The campaign of 1859 has placed the Vatican, a dead weight, on the sword arm of France—the balls that clog her feet in every step she takes in European politics. The offspring of Magenta and Solferino is not united Italy, but Sadowa and a compact Germany. Excepting a greater number of blessings on their army of occupation by His Holiness, this is all that can be carried by France to credit of her profit and loss account for 1868 on the Roman question.

III.

Spain has not made much progress with the "king question" during the week, but she is decidedly making way with the federal solution, that her best friends desire her to try. The Duc de Montpensier has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Had he taken the tide in his affairs when at the flood, the moment he was banished, it would have led him to fortune. As a Regent for the ex-Queen's son, the solution of this arrangement is more formidable still, as Spaniards have yet to be educated in the belief that the Prince of Asturia is really his father's son. It is only Pio Nino that believes Isabella the Innocent to have been "a very pattern of virtue and the Dian of her time." Meanwhile, the Provisional Government of Madrid having expressed its opinion in favor of a monarchy, the Republican press of Spain feels itself no longer bound from expressing its predelictions also. Prim will abide by the national vote. Chance has made him Liberator, perchance he may be confirmed so. In 1776, when America became Republican, there were less Republicans in America than there are in Spain in 1868. Spain wants now but the man, and she possesses him, to place her liberties beyond the reach of Pretenders, and then, Cincinnatus-like, to retire. To this view opinion here is daily tending, and before long, from Gibralter to the Pyrenees, an Iberian "*Etats Unis*" may be looked for.

IV.

The ex-Queen of Spain is due in this city on the 5th or 6th. She will temporarily be lodged in a hotel near the Palais Royal, until her double house, Nos. 66 and 68 Champs Elysees, is upholstered. She pays 70,000 francs a year rent, but "money is no object" with her. Strange coincidence. She arrives the day the court leaves for Compiegne. Her suite will comprise forty-five persons, less Hidalgo Marfori.

V.

The compression system of governing has been very active this week. Jules Vallis is a rather distinguished writer, and has been sent to prison for two months and fined 2,000 francs, the proprietor and printer of the journal being fined in a like sum, and condemned to one month's imprisonment. The obnoxious article appeared in the Courrier de l'Interieur, and was entitled "An Unedited Chapter in the History of the Second of December." He stated that since the "blow of the mallet" of the 2d of December, and of the people who then existed, "one-half are dead, and the others fools"—that they have been the "most maltreated generation history can record"—and that he "hates the existence erected by that night of December with a heartfelt disgust." A. M. Godard has been sent to prison for fifteen days. His offense was having written an unusually strong protest to the *prefet de police*, against the conduct of some of his "lambs" that entered his house one morning at the small hours, forced him to get up and dress, as he was "wanted," but discovered after a while he was not the right man. A printer at Avignon was known to be "setting up" the election address of an opposition candidate; the "*commissaire central*," with the "*commissaire de police*," made an unexpected visit and desired to place his seals on the supposed document. The printer, M. Gros, refused, without the production of a special warrant; the *commissaire* said it was necessary to put an end to these things and called the police, who were within reach. They entered, but the printer claimed the protection of the law, or whatever remained of it, and ultimately the Dogberry retired. *Trop de zele*, messieurs of the Second Empire. The nation will keep all these things and ponder them in its heart.

VI.

On Thursday the court leaves St. Cloud for Compeigne, where the usual receptions of the friends of the reigning family will take place. This season they promise to be unusually brilliant.

VII.

It is in contemplation to remove the statue of Napoleon from the column of the Place Vendome, where he figures in the toga of a Roman Emperor. It is intended to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" by setting the First Consul up again in his famous little hat and gray overall—in fact, as *le petit caporal*.

VIII.

The success that has attended the employment of velocipedes, for the rural postmen, in the Department of the Aube, has satisfied the Postmaster General to extend the idea. In addition to delivering letters, the postman, as he rolls along on his three-wheeled machine, executes little commissions, placing light parcels in a box for that purpose. Three hours per day are saved in the delivery of letters. This week experiments will take place in the Grand Court of the Tuilleries with the new electric gas. If successful, the city will be illuminated with it, and no more "nights" are promised for Paris. Father Hyacinthe, the celebrated Carmelite Monk, is to deliver his course of advent sermons in Notre-Dame. During the sittings of the Corps Legislatif, he was a constant follower of the debates; to improve his style of action, it was said. Rumor assigns that his forthcoming sermons will be very brilliant, and will touch on the social changes of the day—Spain, among the rest. He has done good—many, who went to scoff last year, have confessed they remained to pray.

IX.

Four hundred marriages are celebrated in Paris every Saturday. Sunday last being "All Saints' Day," was observed in the various churches with a gorgeous solemnity that must have pleased the shade of its founder, Gregory the Fourth. At the Madeleine—the St. Peter's of Paris—the religious ceremony was most brilliant, the effect being hightened by the superb singing of Faure, the renowned French tenor. Monday ushered in the *fete des morts*, when French people make pious pilgrimages to the various cemeteries to offer up prayers for departed relatives and friends, depositing at the same time an *immortelle*, or bouquet of flowers on their graves, or place a lighted candle in their tombs. For a few hours a truce was made to daily strife and agitation. From an early hour thousands of well-dressed people, in mourning costume, awaited the opening of the gates of the various cemeteries to "make a call" on their dead kindred, the alleys being in many cases blocked up like the entrance to a theater. Such was the case at Pere La Chaise, that real city of the dead, with its paved and lighted streets. No more fitting place can be resorted to for a "meditation among the tombs." Here will be seen epitaphs illustrating the truth of La Bruyere's remark that "they are often the last vanity of man." But it is not only the relatives of the deceased who come here to pay the passing tribute of a sigh, but the admirers of those who have immortalized themselves in science, art, literature and patriotism—novelists, actors, politicians, all who have left "footprints on the sands of time." Thus can be measured the popularity and reverence of departed greatness by the wreaths deposited. One would imagine that true love would be fittingly acknowledged at the mausoleum of Abelard and Heloise. But no; "the old, old story" was forgotten. Upwards of three-quarters of a million people visited the several city cemeteries on Monday—300,000 presenting themselves at Pere La Chaise alone. In 1814 this "holy ground" was made do duty as an entrenched camp against the advancing allies, but the Russians drove out the defenders—pupils belonging to the military school—and bivouacked among the tombs. At Montmartre, where is buried citizen Cavaignac, the government, fearing a "demonstration" about his sarcophagus, and a public row like that which occurred last year, had taken the "precaution" to place large bodies of troops and police in and about the gates. The troops too were kept in their *casernes* for the day, and, as usual, the cavalry and artillery found it necessary to be "exercising" at the same time. But order reigned. When will the time come when Frenchmen may be trusted to take care of themselves? Some business transactions took place amidst all this display of woe. Men were going about offering to accommodate those in the crowd who were pressed for time to deposit their wreaths for them in the places indicated for two sous!

X.

Ladies ought to look before they leap. The Code Napoleon insists on a civil marriage, leaving the religious ceremony optional. A young lawyer was married last week before the Mayor, and on leaving his sanctum, was expected to accompany the bride to church. He declined, alleging he was a free-thinker, and the bride refused to live with him unless he did. She has applied to have the marriage annulled or a separation—neither of which can be done. Mr. Briefless is contented—he has lost a wife, but enjoys her fortune.

XI.

A trait of French manners not uncommon: Marechal is a hotel-keeper in the neighborhood of Paris. He took his young god-daughter, an orphan, to mind the bar. He had two sons about the same age, one, Eugene, being an illegitimate child. Illegitimacy in France is not viewed with the disapprobation that the more "moral nations of the North" regard it; hence why, in many cases, legitimate and illegitimate children are brought up together in the family circle, and sharing the same fortunes. With the view of supplanting his brother in the father's affections, Eugene seduced the god-daughter, and to destroy the evidences of the wrong, sought to procure an abortion—all this misconduct the girl was to charge the legitimate son with and confess to her god-father. But the scheme broke down, and the principal parties now share the fate of the biter bitten.

XII.

The news about the earthquake in California created much excitement among us, and which was only allayed by the telegram of Mayor McCappin, of San Francisco, reporting "all's well."

XIII.

The Rev. Dr. Carroll, of New Haven, partook of a breakfast in Peter's cafe on Thursday last, given to him by some friends previous to his departure for Italy. Rev. Dr. Robinson, Hillard, and other American clergymen were present, as also some English ministers. A splendid Bible was presented to the Rev. Doctor.

XIV.

A good many Americans have arrived here during the week. There are from Pittsburg—C. F., lady and Miss Spang; Detroit—Miss Annie Adams, Miss Sarah Sibley, H. A. Wright and family; Albany—Miss Fanny Baker, Mr. J. F. and Miss Lucy Rathbone; Philadelphia: John, Mrs., and the Misses Alexander—Miss L. C. Chancellor—Thos. W., Mrs., and the Masters Davis—Commodore Inman and family; New York: Cyrus Clark—Edward Delano—Jno. C., Mrs. and Miss Giles—Edward Leavitt and lady—Fred. Vance; Chicago: J. S. Fitch and lady—C. G. Prussing and family—Mrs. and Miss Lizzie Whitney; Cincinnati; Mrs. Galbreath—W. Hinde—A. T. Keckeler; Michigan: E. L. Pilcher; St. Louis: Chas. Wiggins; San Francisco: Mrs. M. L. Locke—Geo. O'Doherty; Ohio: Miss Ida Wildman; New Orleans: Miss Ellen O'Donnell—Mrs. Geo. Jonas and the Misses Jonas; Vicksburg: A. B. Reading; Cleveland; A. Stone, lady, and the Misses Stone; Indianapolis: Mrs. S. S. Starling; Providence: Dr. E. A. Crane; Baltimore: Miss Mary Glenn; Boston: J. F. Pryse—W. Arthur Coffin—Miss Simmons; Washington: A. D. Barrett; Springfield; J. F. and the Misses Merriam.

A BATCH FROM BARREN.

Grand Railroad Fiasco.

WONDERFUL CASE OF A WONDERFUL YOUNG LADY.

Dare-Devil Doings at Various Points.

&c., &c., &c.

[Correspondence of Louisville Courier-Journal.]

GLASGOW, KY., Nov. 18, 1868.

Yesterday was County Court day, and as usual a great many people from the country were in town transacting their business, and the sonorous voice of the town auctioneer could be heard all day crying off the various kinds of property commonly disposed of on such occasions.

Property of all kinds went exceedingly low. The prices brought by horses were down to an unparalleled degree, and the same might almost be said of the lands and town lots which changed hands. The sale of the Barren County Branch railroad proved a fiasco, an error having been committed in the advertising. It will be re-advertised immediately and sold on the third Monday in December, proximo. This will afford a fine chance for speculation. Parties of experience and capital should investigate.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A young lady in the vicinity of Hiseville, about the first of September last, had a bug to enter her ear, which threw her into the most torturing agony. The pain after a while, under the most active anodyne medicines, chloroform included, gave way, and was followed by comparative exemption from suffering. As she had no motion of the bowels for some time after the accident, her medical attendant ordered purgatives, which were administered without effect. This treatment has been cautiously but energetically pursued, still without effect. She has not had an alimentary evacuation for more than eighty days, nor any discharge from the bladder for more than seventy days. Most of this time she has been able to walk and ride about. She has had occasional tetanic convulsions, which have passed off, leaving her about as when attacked by them. She has one of the ablest and most accomplished physicians of the country, who has not failed to bring to his aid the best counsel he could obtain, while the case is deemed so curious that physicians from a considerable distance have voluntarily visited her for the sake of personal investigations.

METEORIC SHOWER.

One of those strangely beautiful phenomena known as a meteoric shower occurred last Friday night, and was witnessed by a number of citizens, who say it was beautiful beyond description. Many of the stars in their flying course seemed to traverse entirely across the heavens, while others, falling downward, with a long bright blaze following, apparently ceased not their downward career until arrested by the treetops.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

Mr. T. G. Moss, formerly a prominent merchant of this place, but now retired from business, was visited last Wednesday night by a stroke of paralysis, which entirely prostrated him and deprived him of utterance. For a time his life was despaired of, but a change ensued, and up to the present time he has been slowly recovering.

A DESPERATE ROW

occurred in Metcalfe county, recently between two worthies named Reuben Paine and Henry Nelson. Paine met Nelson in Morehouse's store, and said he wanted to whip him. Nelson ran. Paine following, overtook him, and commenced beating him with his fists, when Nelson turned upon the assailant with a knife, which he handled so energetically as to inflict four severe wounds. The lesson will be a good one to Reuben, as he is a bullying desperado, who deserved what he got. It is said that after Nelson stabbed him he discharged four barrels of a revolver at the wounded ruffian, but none of the shots took effect.

STEALING A MULE.

Mat. Furguson and John Montgomery, in Metcalfe county, recently stole a mule belonging to Mr. Williams. Mr. W. prevented them to 'Squires Snyder and Noble, who doubtless will use their influence for their admittance to the next Circuit Court, from whence they may be sent to represent the county in the Frankfort Industrial institution.

RUFFIANISM.

A ruffian attempted to whip Mr. Wm. Livingston, Overton county, Tennessee, last week because he did not vote the Radical ticket at the recent election held in that State. A Mr. Smith interfered with a pistol, shooting the ruffian in the knee, inflicting a very painful wound.

In the same county, at Old Monroe, Mr. Felix Welsman, while sitting in the door with his wife, was shot at and hit in the shoulder by a heavy discharge of buckshot from a gun, which had been fired by some concealed person.

A BAND OF GIPSIES,

numbering some fifteen or twenty in all, having in their possession several wagons and some excellent horses, are encamped on the Greensburg road, near Hiseville, in this county. These Gipsies are said to possess remarkable powers for fortune telling and a very remarkable capacity for picking up loose dimes. They are also good at horse swapping, as many will testify who have had to do with them in that line.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU,

PARIS.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON—By Leras, M. D., Docteur es Sciences. Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris.

According to the opinion of of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One tablespoonful of the solution of sirup contains three grains of the salt of iron. They are both colorless.

Dr. Burin du Buisson's.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF THE ALKALINE LACTATES. The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter, through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice, a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are: Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, &c.

Diseases of the Chest.

SIRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. A sirup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of sirup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by M. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this sirup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

Diarrhea, Derangements of the Stomach.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhea, sick headache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

Children's Diseases.

IODIZED SIRUP OF HORSE RADISH. Prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris. This sirup contains iodine combined with the juice of water cress, horse radish, and scurvy grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized sirup of horse radish invariably produces most satisfactory results, administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face, so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to their tissues their natural firmness and vigor.

☞ For circulars of all of the above preparations please apply to

WILSON, PETER & CO.,

Direct Importers, & Wholesale Agents for the West.

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CONJUGAL LOVE!

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE. Essays for Young Men, on the errors, abuses, and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelops free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. s22 deodim

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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	" Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18	" Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20	" Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21	" Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25	" Dropsy and Scanty Secretions	50
26	" Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	" Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
28	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30	" Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
31	" Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32	" Sufferings at Change of Life	1 00
33	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34	" Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions. From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials. From $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases. $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. Price 50c to $1 75

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAYMOND & CO., J. W. SEATON & CO., E. H. CARY, and WM. W. SMITH, cor. Sixth and Market, ap28eodly Agents for Louisville

EUREKA! EUREKA!

EXCLAIMED the great Archimedes. And so exclaimed one of Kentucky's most eminent physicians after years of patient toil, study and experience in analyzing and compounding the celebrated Bitters which we now offer to the public as

Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters

Which have done more in restoring the broken down and dilapidated constitutions of men, and invigorating, strengthening and restoring to health that of women and children, than any other tonic that has ever been offered to the public. And that suffering humanity will continue to plod on in the old way of swallowing nauseous medicines by the pound, and paying fortunes to the Doctors is strange indeed, when by the purchase of one bottle of the EUREKA BITTERS their health would be comparatively restored, and life and its enjoyments rendered pleasant and happy.

That these Bitters act like a charm on the human system when afflicted with the diseases they advertise to cure, is beyond dispute; and hundreds of certificates might be adduced to prove the fact. But the proprietor prefers the Bitters to stand on their own merit.

And if, after a bottle has been purchased by an invalid and taken according to the directions, and no benefit received, the empty bottle, with stamp and label attached, may be returned to the store of W. M. WARD & CO., Covington, Ky., and money returned.

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 24, 1868.

MR. WARD—This is to certify that for years I was an intense sufferer from neuralgia, as well as menorrhagia, but after taking several bottles of your Tonic Bitters, I am free from pain, and my health is entirely restored. I attribute my relief from both diseases solely to the use of your Bitters, which I most cordially recommend to all similarly afflicted. Gratefully yours, [Signed] M. H. HAGGARD.

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 19, 1868.

W. M. WARD, Esq., Covington, Ky.: Dear Sir—Having thoroughly tested the medicinal virtues of Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters, I take great pleasure in testifying to their excellence as a tonic and their value as an anti-dyspeptic and blood purifier. Respectfully, G. FISHER. oct2 deod3m

C. J. RAIBLE

Importer and Manufacturer

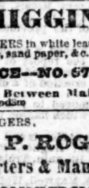
OF LADIES'

Dress & Cloak Trimmings

I have also a large assortment of

Regalia and Society Trimmings,

French, German, and Self-adjusting



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Fourth Street,

Between Market & Jefferson.

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DEALERS in white lead, paints, varnishes, brushes, glue, sand paper, &c.

OFFICE--NO. 67 THIRD STREET,

Between Main and Market.

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Importers & Manufacturers' Agents,

COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Kentucky whiskies, in bond or free. oc12 deod3m

Sewanee House,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS old and favorably known house, centrally located on College street, between Church and Union streets, is still under way, and travelers who stop at the Sewanee House may rest assured of receiving every attention to make them comfortable, and being fed on the best the market affords.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same, and pledge ourself to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

set deod3m JO. S. RUTLAND, Proprietor.

[H. THIERMAN'S SONS.]

H. THIERMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

ALSO DISTILLERS,

No. 69 Main Street, bet. Second and Third,

au28 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

WALKER'S Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

> My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
> In all the country are the best;
> They have no rival far or near,
> In all our spacious hemisphere.
> I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
> Has saved more lives than any doctor;
> So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
> To stand aj all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCES as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 18, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.

Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c. J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c. MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	C. N. Warren,
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WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,

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WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

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WILLIAM SPRINGER & BRO.,

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Have Removed to Their New Building,

No. 91 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

WHERE they will be glad to see all their old friends and customers as well as many new ones. Their own building being much larger and more commodious than the one they formerly occupied, they are prepared to fill orders for country physicians and others at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS CITY.—We are now manufacturing all the celebrated European mineral waters, according to the famous and accredited Liebig and Woehler's analyses, including the Kissingen, Pyrmont, Bitter Water, Marienbad, Lithia, Vichy, Seltzer, Carlsbad, Spa, Vichy with Lithia. These are offered at wholesale and retail. oc3 d3m

DODGE'S PATENT GRATE

THIS valuable improvement in open fire places produces fifty per cent. more heat from fifty per cent. less fuel, than any other grate now in use. It prevents the passage of heat into the chimney, consumes the smoke and gas, and improves the draft. There can be no deception in its value, for it has been thoroughly tested for the past nine years, and comes indorsed by many thousands of the best citizens of Cincinnati, and nearly all of the principal cities in the Union.

Every style of grates, new or old, can be set with this improvement.

☞ Orders left at No. 159 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will meet with prompt attention. se4 dtf

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GIBSON & HEMLER,

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Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,

Iron Railings, &c.,

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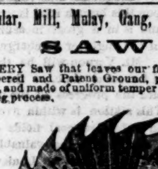

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof.

We call especial attention to our late improvement in burglar proof work. We will sell as low as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world. GIBSON & HEMLER.

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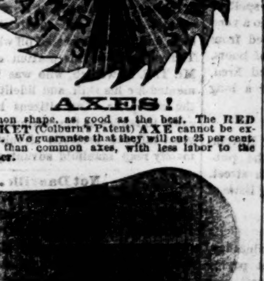
Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.



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Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 dly

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176 Jefferson St., bet. Preston & Jackson.

Salesroom No. 64 north side West street, between Main and Market.

DEALERS are respectfully invited to call and examine my well selected stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., of my own manufacture.

I am determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the East or West, and purchasers will do well to call upon me before buying anywhere else.

FRED. SCHAULIE.

☞ I also have on hand about 150 doz. of horse collars, which I will dispose of at low rates. oc23 deod&wlm

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public he has taken charge of the above well-known first-class hotel, and refurnished and refitted it in all its departments.

The celebrated artesian water baths, hot, cold and shower, at all hours.

Coaches run to and from all railroads and steamers with attentive porters. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

my22 dtf P. HORBACH, Agent, Proprietor.

STOP, FRIEND,

And Check that Distressing

Hacking Cough

WITH

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

WILD CHERRY,

WHICH SUCH

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

PRONOUNCE THE

Safest, Surest, and Most Rapid and Certain Cure for

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATRRHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Ever Offered for Sale to the Public.

IT IS SEARCHING AND NEVER-FAILING IN ITS EFFECTS.

And should you have a friend suffering with any of the above diseases, or with

Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, or any Conceivable Form of Pulmonary Disease,

GO WITH SUCH FRIEND AND HAVE THEM BUY

This Truly Great and Wonderful

MEDICINE!

DISCARD ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS AND USE ONLY

EDWARD WILDER'S

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Wild Cherry,

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YOU ARE CURED BEYOND DOUBT.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

MEDICAL.

Medical Notice.

DR. J. S. MORRIS has removed his office to Bamberger & Bloom's Building, on Fourth st., between Green and Walnut. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. oc21 dim

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 d&w

Dr. G. W. Lancaster

104 1-2 Jefferson street, corner Court Place, cures the blood, syphilis, all confidential diseases, poisons of the blood, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also, treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in early life.

Dr. L. has made it a point to devote his special study for the past twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured. no4 d&w

Dr. PECK, of St. Louis,

IS permanently located in this city and can be consulted for all forms of chronic disease. Diseases of the heart, lungs, throat, bronchial tubes and stomach, sick headache, &c. Also, rheumatism, scrofula and catarrh, in all their stages, goiter or thick neck cured in a few weeks, without the use of iodine. Dr. Peck cures all forms of dyspepsia, attended with weight, bloating and pain in the stomach. Pain in the side, shoulder, cold feet, dizziness, costive bowels and yellow spotted or faded skin, without the use of physic or medicine that reduce the system. Dr. Peck also treats all forms of female diseases with perfect success.

Charges reasonable. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., and 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted. Office 103 Market street. novidim

Home for the Invalid

DR. HELM,

WITH a view to the more satisfactory treatment of disease, has established a Home for the Invalid, in Pewee Valley, on the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad, sixteen miles from Louisville, his former place of residence. Diseases requiring care and attention, with skillful treatment and all the comforts of a home, good nursing, &c., will be received. Letters addressed to DR. J. F. HELM, "Vinona" (his place), Pewee Valley, Ky., will receive a prompt answer. oc4 dtf

Eye, Ear and Throat

DR. SINCLAIR

Has removed his office to the BLOOM BLOCK, adjoining Central Market, on Fourth street, near Green. Treats specially diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat. References, by permission: Gen. S. B. Buckner, Hamilton Pope, G. W. Norton, Banker, J. M. S. McCorkle, Dr. Way, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., J. W. Rust, editor Western Recorder; Thos. E. Jenkins M.D., Col. Bristow, &c. au8 deodly

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. jas d&wly

RAILROADS.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

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5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:40 A. M., daily.
2:15 P. M., daily.	2:15 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M., daily exc't Sat urday and Sunday.	7:45 P. M., daily ex Monday
On Saturday a train leaves at 7:45 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:45 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.	

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Elegant sleeping cars on 8:45 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.

JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868. jy4

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after NOV. 8th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	5:00 A. M.	5:10 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	3:20 P. M.	5:25 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	12:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	5:15 A. M.	3:25 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Mobile		11:00 A. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 9:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 5:10 p. m. train, running through to Memphis, Nashville, and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:00 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville and Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Silver Creek, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 5:10 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, General Supt. L. and N. R. R. fy8 dtf

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 3, 1868, trains will leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:50 P. M., and at 4:15 P. M.

Arrive at 9:40 A. M., 4:10 P. M., and 7 P. M.

☞ The 6:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $1 25. SAMUEL GILL, Supt. fy8 dtf

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

GLEN ECHO MILLS.

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS

WAREHOUSE,

509 Chestnut Street

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

PHILADELPHIA.

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WINE.

SPEER'S Port Grape Wine,

Used by Four-fifths of the New York and Philadelphia Congregations for Church Communion Purposes,

—ALSO—

Prescribed by the Most Eminent Physicians of the East and of St. Louis, who have investigated the Matter, as the Most Reliable Wine to be had.

—IT IS—

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Vineyard, New Jersey.

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

THIS justly celebrated native wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A Wine to be Relied on!

☞ For parties and family use it is unexcelled.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STORE, No. 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

det3 dF&M&weowtf

ISAAC CROMIE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates and of the best quality of coal.

Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. F. Cromie's, [illegible] and corner Thirteenth and Main streets. Yard at river, foot of Preston street. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

No. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address S. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

COURIER-JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, '68.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers of the COURIER and advertisers of the JOURNAL, who have outstanding engagements with both papers, will please call at the counting-room of the COURIER-JOURNAL at their earliest convenience, and notify us as to their wishes.

To Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Our office and press arrangements will not permit us to print a tri-weekly edition, and hereafter we will send to the old tri-weekly subscribers of the COURIER our daily three times each week on alternate days until the expiration of their time. The regular daily will hereafter be sent to all new orders that may come for the tri-weekly.

To City Subscribers.

Subscribers to both the COURIER and the JOURNAL will please notify us or our carriers so that their papers may not be duplicated. It is our purpose to neglect no one, but we cannot hope to escape short-coming in this respect during a few days. The edition of each paper was large, and, as combined, defies immediate adjustment. Our readers will let us know if they are not served as usual. By the end of the week we expect to have the routes arranged so as to answer all that the public may ask.

THE NEWS.

General Grant left New York yesterday for Washington.

Orson Kellogg, a retired merchant, died in Baltimore Wednesday.

A general Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood is called at Philadelphia, November 24th.

Shurtliffe was renominated for Mayor of the Hub by the Democrats yesterday.

W. Moser was yesterday appointed storekeeper for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

The Leader newspaper office, two dry goods stores, and a saloon were burned at Springfield, Mo., Tuesday morning.

One hundred barrels of whisky, from Kansas City, were seized in St. Louis Wednesday for violation of the revenue laws.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Whalen case was granted in Toronto yesterday.

Returns from all but one county in Georgia give a Democratic majority of 46,349.

Two freight trains on the Erie Railroad collided at Allendale, thirty-six miles from New York, Wednesday, wrecking several cars.

A deputation from the Cuban insurgents are said to have arrived in New York and are in conference with the filibuster leaders there.

Ex-Governor S. Boyce, of Vermont, died last week, aged sixty-one years. He was elected Governor in 1854, and held the office two years.

A prize fight between Conklin and Hogan took place at Narrowsburg, New York, yesterday. Twenty-six rounds were fought, the former victor.

There are one hundred iron establishments in Chicago, employing 15,000 men and $15,000,000 of capital, and consuming 1,000,000 tons of coal per year.

The Vice President elect and wife reached Pittsburg Wednesday night, and, after partaking of a square meal at the depot, left for the East.

James Patterson, a prominent boot and shoe dealer of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, failed yesterday. Liabilities, $92,000; assets, $50,000.

Eight fires occurred in the eastern part of New York city yesterday, mostly in stables, supposed to have been caused by boys, three of whom were arrested.

Mrs. Anna McLean fell from a window in Springfield, Massachusetts, Wednesday night, while in a somnambulic state, and was instantly killed. She was eighty-three years old.

Official returns from New Hampshire show a majority for Grant of 7,153 votes. The proposition for calling a Constitutional convention was defeated by 1,127 votes.

The experimental firing at targets erected for the purpose commenced at Fortress Monroe yesterday. A number of army officers were present.

Cornelius Durmheller, of Cincinnati, a passenger on the Robt. Moore, fell overboard at Limeport, on the Cumberland river below Clarksville, Tuesday, and was drowned.

John W. Coleman, an old resident of Cincinnati, and for many years a leading pork-packer in that city, died at his residence yesterday morning near Covington, Ky.

S. M. Kennedy, editor of the Home Circle, a moral family weekly paper of Chicago, was arrested in that city yesterday on a charge of rape, preferred by Mrs. Annie Orr.

The case of Judge J. M. Pugh, of Columbus, for issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, was closed yesterday. The United States Commissioner will render his decision to-day.

It is hinted that Mr. Belmont, for the benefit of foreign stock and bond holders, will throw the Erie matter into the United States courts—possibly that of bankruptcy.

Two persons—Mr. Clark, of San Francisco, and Geo. Johnson, of Philadelphia—lost their lives at Havana yesterday, by the capsizing of a boat landing from the steamer Star of the Union.

Charles Smith and Bill Atkinson, both negroes, were brought before 'Squire Miller, in Memphis, yesterday morning, on a charge of robbing John Murphy, who resides in the suburbs of Memphis, and attempting to ravish his wife. The proof was so positive that they were sent to jail without bail.

The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Columbus was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Six of the female inmates perished in the flames. Our special dispatch from Columbus gives the details of the terrible catastrophe.

The comic papers in Buenos Ayres contain caricatures of the leading personages in the Washburne affair, including our minister himself, who is represented as running off with his umbrella and carpet-bag, in a state of great alarm.

The corner in Erie, it seems, is near its culmination. The difference between cash and regular yesterday was 12@15 per cent. The former was quoted at 50@53, and the latter at 38@44.

At a meeting of prominent members of the Evangelical Alliance, held in New York Wednesday, at the residence of Wm. E. Dodge, the plan of holding a World's Convention in that city in August next, as recommended at the last convention, held at Amsterdam, was cordially approved.

Building Nos. 199 and 201 Water street, Brooklyn, N. Y., occupied by Fitzhugh Smith as a rubber factory, and others, owned by Henry W. Green, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $10,000. One fireman was killed and another seriously injured.

Harvey C. Mason, formerly agent of the American Vintage Company, of New York, is alleged to have recently sold drafts on customers of that company at St. Louis and at other places in the West. He is now understood to be traveling North, and it is presumed will attempt to raise more money in the same manner.

Three roughs were hanged near Bear River City, Nebraska, on the 12th inst. They were taken from jail by a vigilance committee. A number of other desperadoes received an intimation that their absence from the neighborhood within ten hours, would be conducive to their hygiene.

A man named Joseph Nelson, who lately obtained considerable notoriety by bringing extraordinary charges against Mr. Bridges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, was arrested in Toronto yesterday at the instance of parties from New York, charged with fraudulently representing himself as the agent of the Canadian government, and procuring large quantities of coal.

On Thursday night of last week all the barns belonging to a Mr. Waddle, of Halifax county, Virginia, were fired by an incendiary and his whole crop of tobacco destroyed. On the same night, and not far distant in the same county, the granary of Mr. Sterling Edmonds was set on fire but fortunately was discovered in time and put out.

At the Woman's Rights Convention in Boston yesterday a resolution was presented, and laid over for discussion, inviting the Republican party to ignore its motto, "Manhood Suffrage," and the Democratic party its motto, "A White Man's Government," and unite in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending suffrage to all men and women as the inalienable birthright of every American citizen. Speeches were made by Lucy Stone, her husband, and others.

A young man named James Coons, a resident of Jackson county, Ind., was killed near Crothersville a few nights ago. His head, both arms, and the right leg were severed from his body, and the body was so mutilated that it was difficult to identify it. It was supposed that the deceased, while drunk, had laid down on the railroad track, but it is now asserted that he was shot through the head, and the guilty murderers had placed the body on the track, in the hope of hiding all traces of their bloody crime.

Major R. H. Litson, of Madison, Indiana, disappeared from his residence in that city, a few days since, and all efforts to ascertain his whereabouts have proved unavailing. Major Litson was a member of the last two sessions of the Legislature, and was the Republican candidate for Clerk of Jefferson county this fall, but was defeated by a small majority, while the remainder of the Republican ticket was elected. He was much depressed in spirits for some days previous to his departure, and considerably embarrassed financially. He had threatened to take his life, and it is feared that he has done so by drowning himself in the Ohio.

THE CITY.

Opera-house—Benefit of Charlotte Crampton—Elizabeth.

For the first time in the Louisville Opera-house, the great tragedy of Elizabeth will be performed to-night, the occasion the benefit of Miss Charlotte Crampton, an actress of wonderful power and originality. She has no doubt given to the character of Elizabeth the same careful and diligent study, the effects of which are noticeable in everything she undertakes. The task she has set herself here of delineating the character of the imperious Queen is a difficult one, but one we think with which her genius will be able to cope. We have seen Ristori in the Italian play, and Mrs. Lander in the English, and the public is familiar with the particular events which are there treated. There is a great curiosity to see the play on the boards of a theater, Ristori having played on the miniature stage of the Masonic Temple, and Mrs. Lander on the diminutive one in Weisiger Hall. We therefore expect to see a full attendance at the Opera-house to-night, and an illustration of the character of Elizabeth worthy of the genius of Charlotte Crampton.

First Snow-Fall.

The bleak wind whistles—
  Snow-showers, far and near,
Drift without echo to the whitening ground;
  Autumn hath passed away, and, cold and drear,
Winter stalks in, with frozen mantle bound.

Early risers hereabouts were not a little surprised on stepping outdoors yesterday morning to realize the facts poetically set forth above. The first snow of the season. It did not exactly whiten the ground, but its tiny flakes sprinkled terra firma sufficiently to be identified without the aid of a microscope. At intervals during the day the fleecy particles gamboled in the air, and did very much to relieve the otherwise desperate gloominess of the town.

Charter Convention.

At the meeting of this body last evening in the Council Chamber, the section adopted at the last meeting providing for the building of a city hall was reconsidered and referred back to the committee. This action is not in opposition to the building of a hall, but arose upon the question as to the manner of raising the necessary funds.

The report of the committee on city boundaries was submitted and adopted. It changes the present boundary line materially, doing away with so many angles, and making the line circular.

The official report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

"See the Rivers Gently Flowing."

A man named Ed. Rivers, who had been picked up and lodged in a station-house night before last, came up missing yesterday morning when his name was called from the docket of the City Court, and Ed. was declared to have escaped. Some homeless wanderers had been given shelter at the station-house, and Ed, having none of the distinguishing marks of other great men about him, somehow got mixed with the crowd of unfortunates, and was not recognized as he passed out with them when they resumed their tramp.

Episode of the Charter Convention.

Just before the adjournment of the Charter Convention last night, a member asked to have a paper read which had mysteriously found its way to his desk. It was sent to the clerk, and read as follows: "Resolved, that Mr. —— of the —— ward be excused for not understanding section 43 of the committee's report, as he perhaps has not yet recovered from the effects of the Richmond excursion." It created much laughter, and was referred to the Committee on Brandy and Sugar.

Y. M. C. A. Festival.

There is a good time coming—'tis almost here. Our citizens no doubt will be pleased to hear of the rapid progress of arrangements for the "Grand Ladies' Festival," commencing on the 25th, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The ladies have received liberal responses from those to whom they have appealed, and the donations of delicacies and substantials of every description have been so profuse that they are prepared to say that their tables will be loaded with such dainties as will not fail to tempt the eyes and gratify the taste of the most fastidious.

Arrest of a Shoplifter.

One Margaret Doyle went on a shoplifting expedition through town yesterday. In her rambles she visited the stores of Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Evans. At the former place she lifted sundry articles of ladies' wear valued at about nine dollars, and at the latter establishment she gobbled a shawl and dress worth twelve dollars. She thus provided herself with a tolerable outfit for the winter; but she had not more than got through with her lifting when she and all her booty were lifted into jail by officers Antle and Hines.

Injured.

We regret to learn that Mr. Julius Dorn, of the firm of Dorn & Barkhouse, while walking hurriedly in the cellar of their business house, it being dark, fell over some barrels that had been carelessly left in the passage way, receiving sundry bruises and hurts, the most serious of which are on his face, as in the fall his head came in violent contact with one of the barrels, for a few moments rendering him senseless. The injuries received will make it necessary for Mr. Dorn to remain at his residence for a few days.

Water at Last.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the work of attaching the new main to the stand-pipe at the reservoir was so far completed as to enable the pumps to operate, and a full supply of water was forced into the city. It elicited universal thanksgiving, for our citizens had been wofully harrassed by the continued scarcity of water.

Hall Thieves on the Pad.

The season for abstracting overcoats and hats from accessible halls is now pretty well inaugurated, and people who don't keep their doors locked will suffer during the cold snaps. Mr. W. J. Kelly, foreman of the COURIER Job Office, lost a splendid overcoat last evening, having left it in the hall of his boarding-house, on Walnut street, while at supper.

Yesterday's Paper.

Owing to a break in the boiler of our steam engine, which occurred about four o'clock yesterday morning, as the COURIER-JOURNAL was being worked off, the carriers did not receive their papers until a very late hour. Accidents of this sort are of course unavoidable, but our apologies are nevertheless due to our readers.

Theatre Comique.

Another large audience assembled at the Theatre Comique last night to witness the last representation of the White Fawn, which must give way to other novelties. To-night we are to have the great burlesque of Bombastes Furioso, and Joe Clark in his cannon ball feat. We predict a crowded house to-night.

Preparing for Winter.

The flattering prospect of an early spell of cold weather drove Fred. Emiline to do a very mean thing yesterday. He purloined from James Burns a fine coat and a pair of boots. Officers Meagher and Putnam arrested Fred, and he is in jail preparing himself for a long sojourn at Frankfort.

Musical Journal.

The Southern Journal of Music for November has been laid upon our table by the publisher, Mr. Wm. McCarrell, 161 Fourth street. It is the prettiest and most interesting issue of that popular journal.

Admitted to Bail.

Jasper Terry, who was arrested Wednesday, charged with retailing whisky without paying the special tax required by law, was yesterday arraigned before Commissioner Ballard and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Bailed Out.

James H. Crull, the rash young man who tried to assassinate Maud Sinclair on Tuesday night, gave the required bond, $400, yesterday, and was released from jail, to answer before the Circuit Court.

Petty Thieves.

Fred Emiline, for stealing a coat and pair of boots, and Margaret Doyle, for abstracting a lot of clothing from somebody's wardrobe, were lodged in jail yesterday.

Accident.

Mr. J. H. Ryan, an old citizen of Louisville, was run over by a buggy and horse last evening, at the corner of Sixth and Jefferson, and badly injured.

General Council.

This body, having yielded its chambers to the Charter Convention last night, will meet at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

New Attorneys.

J. D. Bryan, Wm. F. Beasly and Jack Hoffman took the required oath and were admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court yesterday.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A MAN GOES MAD FOR MONEY,

And Shoots Himself Through the Head.

A most singular suicide happened in this city on yesterday. We first heard of it on Green street, and following directions given, went down as far as Eighth street, on Jefferson. Turning toward Market street, the house in which the unhappy man who was said to have come to so tragic an end was plainly in sight—on the west side of the street, and near an alley. The number was 82. A neat brick passage led to the rear of the house, and all the doors were locked, except the kitchen door. At one end of the kitchen a very short and narrow winding stairway led to a small room in the second story of the building, and here lay the suicide, just where he had thrown himself upon the bed, not more than half an hour before. He was a handsome fellow, a little below medium hight, with black hair and black mustache, over a short, neatly trimmed beard. His name was James Gore, and his age 26.

The bed was saturated with blood, and his arms lay straight, almost in their natural position, while in the right hand was clutched a Colt's revolver, with only one of its chambers empty. He had shot himself through the right ear, while sitting up, and was probably the precise position in which he had fallen, stone dead, upon the explosion of the weapon. His fingers were powder-burned. The ball did not pass through and out of the head, but the concussion broke the back portion of the skull, making a horrible wound, and one which must have produced instantaneous death. The manner of the suicide was much the same as that which took from our community the lamented Gen. Read, and was in all probability suggested by it.

Mr. Gore lived with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bullock, and as they have no children, he had been with them a pet from boyhood. Mr. Bullock is well known as having not long since kept a cigar store in the Louisville Hotel building, on Main street, and shortly after selling out there he started his nephew in the same business on Sixth street, in the Spurrier House building. The nephew, however, was a man with one of those peculiar melancholy dispositions which never know content or happiness, and are ever foreboding evil, and though he was possessed of a good home, warm friends and plenty, he was always cherishing phantoms, and making himself miserable over imaginary obstacles in his way. His last mania seems to have been a desire to make himself rich, and this appears to have been the foundation of the desperate resolve that led to his terrible fate, for he grew weary of the slowness with which his means were accumulating, and despairing of ever amassing wealth, destroyed by his own hand a life which he thought he could never enjoy without the accomplishment of his cherished object.

One of the witnesses testified before Coroner Moore that one of the peculiarities of the deceased was a strong aversion to women, and that he seemed to fear that his friends would in some way inveigle him into a marriage which would be distasteful to him.

On Wednesday evening, at supper, he had openly spoken of his intention to blow his brains out with a revolver, and at dinner had requested his aunt to write an epitaph for his tombstone; but these strange sayings received little attention, for no one for a moment thought of any serious intentions. One of his strangest acts was to tear up his life insurance policy, which was said to have been issued by the Ætna Company.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, he went to his cigar store, on Sixth street, and, taking a seat by the fire, remained motionless and without speaking until fifteen minutes of 12 o'clock, when he arose and returned home. On arriving there he went straightway to his room, passing his aunt in the kitchen without saying a word, and throwing himself upon his bed deliberately shot himself.

Mrs. Bullock, hearing the loud report, hastened up stairs, and throwing open the door, beheld her nephew, gory and bleeding, on his own pillow, and saw the cloud of smoke which had followed the death shot. Frantic with grief at so unexpected a stroke, her cries soon brought others to the room, and in a few minutes the news of the tragic occurrence reached the streets.

Coroner Dick Moore was summoned, and getting together a jury he held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict that young Gore had come to his death by his own hand, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. A little over $900 in bills and postal currency was found upon his person, but he left no word of explanation or excuse.

The friends of the deceased say (though this did not appear in the testimony) that in August last he was thrown from a buggy, receiving injuries which affected his spine, and that from that time he had seemed to be laboring under a species of insanity, being frequently low-spirited, and easily becoming discouraged by slight reverses of any kind. Whatever may have been the cause, his unexpected death is a sad bereavement to his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, who brought him from Ireland to this country when a boy, and loved him as though he had been their own son, endeavoring in all ways to encourage him in the world.

KNOXVILLE BRANCH ROAD.

Its Completion to Mt. Vernon—Appropriate Celebration of the Event.

The Knoxville Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad having been completed to Mr. Vernon, Rockcastle county, thirteen miles from Crab Orchard and one hundred and twenty-eight miles from Louisville, the first train ran to that point on Wednesday. All the employes of the road, some two thousand in number, participated in the excursion. They were joined by a vast concourse of the citizens of Rockcastle county, and the occasion was little less notable than the one at Richmond. Mr. Wm. A. Brooks, proprietor of the hotel at Mt. Vernon, gave a splendid supper to the railroad men, at which the best of feeling prevailed, and the energy of the contractors and importance of their achievement were fully recognized and commended. The work upon this branch road is unexceptionally good, and is in a great measure due to the genius of the engineer in charge, Mr. Wm. T. Bartley. Mt. Vernon will be the terminus of the road for some time, as the winter season will retard the progress of the other contractors. This station is within five miles of the rich and extensive coal fields of Rockcastle county, thus placing that valuable commodity almost at the doors of Louisville. Other great and desirable products have also been secured to our city by the extension of this important railway. We are glad to learn, in this connection, that Messrs. Meyer & Hay have finished their contract for grading the road in Laurel county. On Monday night a superb champagne supper was given in honor of the accomplishment, at Hazel Patch in that county. A large and convivial party assembled, and the affair passed off with much eclat. The engineer of this portion of the work is Mr. T. S. Newcomb, who was highly complimented for his skill and fidelity in directing the enterprise. Our citizens have the fullest cause to rejoice at the consummation of these great railroad projects. Louisville will ultimately reap manifold advantages from them.

Not Danville.

The types made a terrible jump in a paragraph of our report of the railroad jubilee in Richmond, by saying that the six o'clock P. M. return train arrangement applied as well to Danville guests as to any other. "Louisville" should have appeared, not "Danville." It was one of those errors incident to late reports, which Underhill describes so vividly in "The Hopeful Orator:"

"Though I said the ship of State on
  "Angry billows now is borne,"
Here they have it, by their blunders,
  "Hungry bellies now is torn!"
"See," I said, "the masses rising—
  'Tis a sight to call for cheers;"
Yet they print "them asses racing
  Is a sight to call for jeers!"

A Light Blast.

The Police Court is subsiding early this week. Only four cases were called from the misdemeanor docket yesterday morning.

CITY FEATURES.

Gift Enterprise.

Our venturesome readers should bear in mind that Mr. J. R. Golladay's seventeenth gift enterprise takes place at Weisiger Hall on Monday next. The scheme is very liberal, and the drawing will be conducted by a committee to be appointed by the ticket-holders. Parties wishing to invest will find tickets for sale at Scott Glore's, Wm. McCarrell's, Bradley & Gilbert's, Green & Green's, and Sumner & Wilson's.

Weather Strips.

Leave your orders for this valuable article with Fitch, Lindsey & Reuter, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. They have Torrey's celebrated patent, the only durable kind in use

THE WRONG MAN.

Arrest of a Supposed Kentucky Murderer—He is Released and Prefers a Charge of Kidnapping.

On Thursday last, we learn from the New Albany Ledger, Charles G. Chapman, Marshal of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and Marion Stanley, a Constable of the same town, went to New Philadelphia for the purpose of arresting a man named Edward Mattox. It appears that the Governor of Kentucky had published a description of a man who committed a murder in this State, and offered a reward of $200 for his arrest and delivery. Mattox, it seems, answered the description, and Chapman and Stanley learning his whereabouts, concluded to arrest and bring him to Louisville, in order to get the reward. When near New Philadelphia they met Mattox on the road, and Chapman, extending his hand, remarked, "don't you know me, Mattox?" Mattox not recognizing him, Chapman introduced himself, and then presented Stanley. As soon as Stanley took the hand of Mattox, Chapman, who still retained his hold upon the other, drew his pistol and told his prisoner to surrender. Mattox, being a very powerful man, shook Stanley off, and was about to give Chapman a death blow when the other party settled him with a club. The prisoner was soon handcuffed and taken to Salem, but the affair being noised about, he was rescued from the officers and set free. It is rumored that Mattox will bring a criminal action against Chapman and Stanley, charging them with an attempt at kidnapping. He strongly denies being guilty of murder in Kentucky, notwithstanding his personal appearance answers the description of the Kentucky authorities.

THE RICHMOND FROLIC.

Speech of Judge Bullock, of Louisville.

At the railroad celebration in Richmond, last Wednesday, after the remarks of J. Guthrie Coke, on behalf of the Directors of the Nashville Railroad Company, Judge Bullock was loudly called for, and responded in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY: I beg leave, on behalf of the city of Louisville and its citizens, to return you our unfeigned thanks for the hearty welcome and generous reception we have received at your hands. After what has been said by my friend who has just preceded me, it would be wholly unnecessary for me to speak of the manifold advantages to be derived by the people of Madison and the adjoining counties from the completion of the road to Richmond. That you fully understand and appreciate those advantages is manifest from the fact that, with extraordinary energy, you have completed it, and it is now ready to answer and fulfill all its purposes. You have, with a wise forecast and enlightened prudence, acted in full accordance with the spirit of the age, and from this time forth will have ready access and cheap conveyance, for the vast resources of your favored and fertile section, to the commercial metropolis of the State.

Permit me briefly to speak of the present and future prosperity of the city of Louisville, with which you are now brought into daily connection, and with which your future relations are to be close and intimate. The city of Louisville has entered upon a new era, and is now developing her advantages with marked success. That she is destined in a short time to become one of the great railroad centers of the United States is no longer to be disputed. This is now a fixed fact. With a central position at the falls of the Ohio river, it could not be otherwise, in the natural development of the great railroad system of the country that Louisville should become a most important point of connection between all sections of our extended country. If we except the Pacific slope, now included in the United States, the falls of the Ohio is a geographical center, and must, in the process of time and under the influence of natural causes and the laws of trade, become one of the great commercial centers of our extended country. From her natural position on the Ohio river, with cheap water communication with all the States bordering upon the Mississippi and the Gulf, her connections with the South are fixed and unalterable. There can now be no doubt that in the future her trade with the Southern States will be active, as it is certain it will redound to the great advantage of all. This is the natural and necessary tendency of the present condition of affairs, and of all the probable events of the future. When the prosperity of the Southern States shall have been restored, and the rich productions of her fertile soil again reward the toil of a free people, it will impart a stimulus to the growth of Louisville, which it is now impossible to calculate or to appreciate.

But apart from this general view of the subject, permit me to allude to a few facts coming under our immediate observation and which, in this connection, deserve to be noticed. There are now centering in the city of Louisville nine important railroads, three upon the north and six upon the south side of the Ohio river. The New Albany, the Jeffersonville, and the Fort Wayne railroads, with their various important connections with other western and northwestern roads, all terminate at Louisville, and when the great railroad bridge over the falls is completed will pour their accumulated treasures into the lap of that city. In a few months a short and direct road to Cincinnati will be completed. The road to Lexington, which must eventually connect with the Big Sandy road, furnishing a direct communication with the State of Virginia, has Louisville as a natural terminus. The road to Knoxville must ere long be completed, opening up the vast mineral wealth of that rich valley and mountain district. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has already become one of the great national trunk roads, connecting, as it does, with the whole railroad system of the South. The Memphis Railroad has its natural terminus at the falls of the Ohio. The Paducah Railroad, intersecting one of the most important, but hitherto undeveloped portions of our State, opening up and bringing within direct reach of the city of Louisville the vast mineral resources of that section, may be looked upon as an accomplished fact.

Let it be remembered that all these roads not only terminate in Louisville, but have been constructed mainly by Louisville enterprise and Louisville capital, and you will have some adequate idea of the public spirit of the city and the enlightened liberality of its citizens.

But this is not all I can say and feel authorized to say of the future prospects of our city. Hitherto but little attention has been paid to the development of our natural advantages for manufactures. But these advantages will sooner or later be brought into active and successful operation. On either side of the Ohio river at, above and below the falls there is a water power which can be easily applied, unequaled in the United States. Labor, skill and capital are alone required to make Louisville and the adjacent lands on the Indiana shore the greatest manufacturing site upon the continent. That this is to be the result in the future is as certain as that labor, skill, and capital will seek the most fruitful field for operation. The laws of self-interest will ultimately, but certainly, achieve this work. The time is not far distant when there will be gathered at the falls of the Ohio and on either side of the river an immense, active, and thrifty population, and constituting one of the largest inland cities of the United States. The laws of trade, the growth of population, our natural advantages, and central position, render this as certain as any event in the future.

Such are some of the advantages which Louisville presents in return to you for a commercial connection with her. I wish that it were in my power to present them more fully. Time and opportunity do not permit me to say more.

This occasion is not to me one of unmixed pleasure. I am reminded, we are all painfully reminded, of the absence of one, who, though absent, is still present with us in spirit. I allude, of course, to the Hon. James Guthrie, late President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Eighteen months ago I had the pleasure of accompanying a committee of citizens, representing the counties of Madison, Garrard, and Lincoln, to his sick chamber. From that day to this he has been languishing from the effects of fell disease. It is certainly proper on this occasion that some tribute should be paid to his exalted worth and his distinguished and effective services to the State of Kentucky. My venerable and respected friend, Judge Breck, has referred to the first general internal improvement bill ever introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky. He well remembers, and will bear cheerful testimony to the active, powerful and efficient aid which he received at the hands of James Guthrie, who was then in the pride and vigor of his manhood. From that time forth Mr. Guthrie gave to all public measures which would redound to the growth and prosperity of his beloved State, that force of will, that untiring energy, that sleepless vigilance, that enlightened and comprehensive wisdom, for which he has been and must ever remain so justly distinguished. It may be truly and justly said of him that he has impressed his name indelibly on the history of the State. Our system of internal improvements, including our inland streams, turnpike roads, and our railroads, is greatly indebted to him as their bold advocate and most efficient supporter.

I know that I represent him truly when I say that he deeply sympathizes with you this day in the accomplishment of a work to which he contributed so efficiently as President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

And now, fellow-citizens of Madison county, permit me to say in conclusion, that I appear before you under feelings of mingled pleasure and sorrow. I was born and reared in the adjoining county of Fayette, immediately upon the road leading from Lexington to Richmond. In my boyhood I made occasional visits to Richmond. The pleasant memories of my childhood are associated with the honored names of your patriot sires. They are gone, and I see before me those who are worthy of such a parentage. I congratulate you on your eminent prosperity, I rejoice with you in your bright future.

I again return you the thanks of the city and citizens of Louisville, for your cordial welcome and your generous and lavish hospitality.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1868.

Present—George W. Morris, President, and all the members except Messrs. Stoll, Lithgow, Cassilly, and Boone.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

Mr. Thixton moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the report of the Committee on Public Improvements and Public Buildings, providing for the erection of a city hall, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Brannin moved to recommit the report of the committee, which motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Morris and Messrs. Eisenman, Baker, McClaran, Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert, Joyes, Brannin, Trabue, Craig and McCulloch—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Maxwell, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, Akers and Baird—6.

Mr. McClaran, from the Committee on Boundaries, submitted a report.

Section 1, defining the boundaries, was read.

Mr. Bowser moved to amend by giving the General Council authority, in the year 1875, and every five years thereafter, to extend the boundaries of the city.

Mr. Phillips moved to table the amendment, which motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, McClaran, Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Joyes, Brannin, Akers, Craig, and McCulloch—10.

NAYS—President Morris and Messrs. Maxwell, Eisenman, Herbert, Trabue, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, and Baird—9.

When on motion the section was adopted.

Sections 2 and 3 were severally read and adopted; when, on motion, the report as a whole was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Departments of the City Government was taken up.

Section 42 was read and referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Matter.

Section 43 was read and adopted.

Section 44 was read, and, on motion of Mr. Herbert, the same was recommitted.

Mr. Trabue moved that President Morris be added to the Revision Committee, in place of Mr. Browder, which motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, November 23, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

☞ Joe Jefferson is playing with his dog Schneider in Buffalo.

THE GRANT PEOPLE.

Meeting at Turner Hall Last Night—Important Action Relative to the Union Dead—Speech of Col. Riley.

A meeting of the First German Grant and Colfax Club took place last night at the Turner Hall. Matthew Rutlinger, Esq., the President, took the chair, and Mr. F. C. Kosial acted as Secretary.

The President reported that he had had a visit from Mr. W. B. Belknap, in behalf of a committee of Union citizens who are taking measures to have the monument in Cave Hill Cemetery completed. Mr. Belknap stated that he had obtained much and very important information from Col. Whitman, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Government cemeteries in the Department of the Cumberland, by which it appeared that there are now decently interred in this department alone the appalling number of 75,677 soldiers, who gave up their lives in defense of our flag and freedom. Of this number, Kentucky mourns the death of 4,405 of her brave boys in blue, and the colored people have contributed 10,604 martyrs in this department alone. Mr. Belknap also stated that concerted action will shortly be taken directly by the Legislatures of the several States who have departed heroes sleeping in our cemeteries to vote a sum, say of five dollars per man, to decorate the grounds and erect a monument in each cemetery.

Mr. Belknap expressed his regret that another engagement would prevent him the pleasure of remaining to meet the club.

The President reported that he had thanked Mr. Belknap for his important and very welcome communication.

Mr. Kendall moved the approval of the President's action, and the same was unanimously carried.

The chairman reported that he had also learned from Mr. Belknap that the Government intended to erect in each cemetery a siege cannon, with suitable surroundings of balls, rammer, &c. The guns are of the largest size, and are now being forwarded to their destinations. The siege piece for Cave Hill has arrived here.

The Chairman then called on the Treasurer, who gave an exhibit of the cash book since last meeting. Same was approved, and was highly satisfactory to the club.

Several gentlemen responded by short addresses, which were rapturously received.

We failed to obtain reports of these speeches, as our reporter was unable to attend all the time. The following notes of the speech of Col. Wm. E. Riley will show our readers the sort of logic and facts and figures which pleased the palates of the first German Grant and Colfax club:

SPEECH OF COL. W. E. RILEY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GERMAN CLUB: Suffer me to congratulate you upon the signal success of our principles in the exciting election through which we have just passed. I have to congratulate you upon the large increase of the Republican vote in this city, in rolling which up at the polls your organization was the chief instrumentality—(negroes do not stand in the way of German loyalty). I have also to congratulate you upon the triumph before the people of the principles that insure the permanency of our republic—to enjoy whose free institutions you left the oppressions of the petty tyrannies of your fatherland.

We have all the reasons for rejoicing over the result of the late Presidential election, that ever made the heart of any people glad. Our people, by an overwhelming majority at the polls, have declared in favor of law and order. No special pleading, however specious; no collateral issues, however adroitly addressed to our prejudices, could divert the public attention from the fact that the majesty of the law must be maintained. The law is the only authority on this earth which the freemen of this country acknowledge rightfully to exist over them. They feel that their only security for life, liberty, property and happiness depends upon the maintenance of its supremacy in the land. The perpetuity of our free institutions rests upon this sentiment, that the law is the supreme authority in a republic, and the conviction that the peace, good order of society, and security of life, liberty, prosperity and happiness of the whole people depend upon the maintenance of the authority of law. A people that will not submit to and obey the laws of their own making are not capable of self-government. They cannot maintain republican institutions, and have fallen into anarchy and require the iron rod of a despot to defend and protect the good and orderly citizens from being the prey of the wicked passions of bad men. The great question submitted to the American people for decision in our recent Presidential election was simply whether we would maintain a republican form of government or degenerate into anarchy by declaring the laws of the Republic "revolutionary, usurpations, unconstitutional and void." This was a dreadful issue to be submitted to our people, in such terrible times, when we had so many false issues arising out of our late troubles thrust into the canvass to distract public attention and blind the eyes of the people to the real question to be decided. There never was an issue fraught with such momentous consequences to their future happiness or woe than that decided by the people of the United States at the last November election. This decision has gladdened the hearts of the friends of liberty all round the earth. An involuntary shout of congratulation over the success of law and order in our admired and cherished republic has burst forth from the full hearts of our friends. They have been almost holding their breath in anxious suspense awaiting the result of an election that was to determine the success of our derided experiment at self-government. The election of Gen. Grant as President of the United States has established our republic upon a firm basis. The profound statesman, as well as the political philosopher, feels now assured of the perpetuity of our republic. Our people have boldly met the issue, and shown themselves capable of self-government, even under the most untoward circumstances that ever environed any people. We have bravely manned and nobly steered our gallant ship of State through the stormy straits that lie between Scylla and Charibdis, and a broad and boundless sea opens out before her as she majestically glides along on her way blessing and to bless.

The election of General Washington as President of the United States was no more a decided or authoritative verdict of the American people in favor of the principles of the Revolution, than is the election of General Grant of the principles on which we subdued the rebellion. There were many men in Washington's day of larger experience in civil and political affairs than he. Indeed, Washington's time was illustrious with the soundest and brightest statesmen that ever adorned any age. But the election to the Chief Magistracy of the new nation, of the acknowledged leader of the Revolution, who had made his name conspicuous in all the pomp and circumstance of war, was an authoritative and unmistakable indorsement by our people of all the principles of our Revolution, a condemnation of all its tories at home, and all tyrants abroad, and approval of free republican institutions. We have many men in this day of larger experience in civil and political affairs than General Grant, but the election to the Chief Magistracy of our great nation, reeling yet with the convulsions of the civil war that has wasted our treasures and deluged our land in blood, of the acknowledged leader of the Union army, has made his name conspicuous in the great war which subdued the strongest rebellion that ever arose in any country, is an authoritative and unmistakable indorsement by our people of the right of the Federal Government to maintain its authority over every inch of our territory at whatever cost of blood and treasure. General Grant's election is a withering condemnation of the wicked rebellion, that without cause mustered the most powerful armies to destroy the best government on the earth. His election is an indorsement of our free republican government, founded on the fundamental principle that the will of the people expressed in the forms and under the restraints of the Constitution, of which the supreme Court alone is the judge, is the supreme law of the land.

The force of the circumstances around us superinduced the necessity of the election of Gen. Grant. His election was necessary to completely subdue the rebellion. Under his leadership we whipped the rebels in arms. The quiet of the country and the peace of society required that under his leadership we should whip them at the ballot box. The rebels in the field had so many friends and sympathizers at home aiding their cause that they were induced to believe that they had a majority of our people in their favor. To satisfy them with our institutions it was necessary that we should meet them and all the strength they could bring to the contest at the polls as we had met them in the field in the contest of arms. On the 3d of November, 1868, under our gallant leader, we met them at every voting precinct throughout the Union as we had met them at Vicksburg, at Appomattox Court-House, and on every battle-field of their bloody civil war. As we triumphed in war, so we triumphed in peace. We have defeated them fairly in every way in which men can settle their disputes. Will they now submit; will you be quiet? We ask of rebels no concessions; we ask no confessions. But will you submit to the laws of the land. We welcome the rebels back to their places in society. We ask of them to do what we all have to do, to the quietly submit to the law as good citizens.

They say we ought to let bygones be bygones. We may forgive, but never can we forget the past. History is philosophy teaching by example. The experience of age gives to the old man advantage in all the pursuits of life, by so much as he has learned from what he has seen in the past. The old man who falls in the memory of what he learns in youth has none of the advantages of the wisdom. This is made up of the experiences of life. Experience is a dear teacher, but many will not learn even in this school; and he that will not learn even by experience is not worthy of the advantages of education.

In this day of acknowledged corruption, who can you trust? Our almanacs taught us thirty years ago that if a man deceives you once it is his fault, but if he deceives you twice it is your fault. If a rebel took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and violated this oath, this was his fault. But if he takes this oath a second time by my consent, and violates it a second time, whose fault is this second violation? This is the substance of the test oath, the ironclad oath in the registration laws of Congress, in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and is the rock of offense and stumbling block to rebels in the reconstruction acts of Congress. Now I am one that can never forget that the man that offers to take an oath he once violated, did once lose my confidence, and it will take years of good conduct on his part to satisfy me he is a pure man as he that never falsified his oath. It is no answer to me to say this man did not recognize the authority as legitimate that administered the oath. If each man can determine for himself the legitimacy of authority, we have no authority except as each individual recognizes, and the obligation of oaths, the most sacred of all obligations among men, are obligations or not at the whim and pleasure of each individual taking them, and in practice and truth no obligations at all. But where any individual rebel acknowledges his errors and asks sincerely forgiveness, I am willing freely to forgive and to trust with an authority under the government he is capable of exercising—but I cannot forget, and will not try to forget the past. I will treasure up its history as a very dear-bought experience. As honesty is the first qualification necessary in all the places of trust in life, so loyalty is the first qualification necessary in all the offices of trust and profit in a representative government. Talents only increase and enlarge the possessor's powers for good or evil as they are directed by good or evil dispositions. But I do not come here as a partisan to congratulate you upon the success of a mere party. I profess to love my country, and I congratulate you upon the triumph in the late election of the principles that will ultimate in the settlement of our recent great troubles, and in the peace of the country and happiness of the people. General Grant is no mere politician. He is no partisan. The Republican party only evinced its wisdom in his nomination at Chicago. Circumstances really over which we have no control necessitated the election of General Grant. His election speaks what it would take a volume of many pages to tell, and speaks it more plainly than human voice could tell or pen could write it.

All will submit to his administration. There is a force and power in it presented by these circumstances that will command the acquiescence of all men of every shade of opinion. During his administration of our Government let us hope for the good old days of President Monroe, when every household throughout the wide-spread country had peace, good cheer, and real heartfelt happiness, in the security they enjoyed from every harm or disturbance.

The great difficulty in American politics is the disposition of our people to identify the Government with the party in power. From this disposition arises the dangers of parties against which Washington warned us in his farewell address. Now the party in power is the Government for the time being if it represents a majority of our people in the forms and under the restraints of the Constitution. It is as much our duty to submit to the policy of a party thus carried into the obligation of law as it is to submit under any circumstances to the constituted authorities of the land. For the party is the constituted authority for our government for the time being, when a party has such possession of the Government as to represent the majority of our people according to the form and under the restraints of the Constitution. Though it may have a name by which we call it, and by which we seek to cast opprobrium upon it, this party is the people of the United States legitimately, regularly and constitutionally governing its people, and every obstacle we throw in its way, every means by which we weaken its authority and bring it into disrepute among the people, tends just so far as our power in this direction goes to obstruct the action of the Government, weaken its authority, and bring our republican institutions into contempt among the people. We thus show ourselves enemies of the Government and disturbers of good order and the public peace, and unfit for membership in a republican community, and that good society free institutions will ultimately produce among men. The good old day of piping peace in our happy republic, for a return of which the heart of every good man pants, was effected by the disposition of all our people everywhere to submit to the authority of the law. Seeing the evil of the time coming upon whose unhappy days our unlucky lots have fallen, the wise men of 1858 adopted a platform composed of these words of Kentucky's most illustrious statesman: "The Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws." This expresses all that is necessary in the politics of this country to insure the happiness and prosperity of our people. All that we could add to it is a free and hearty obedience of the law by the citizen. It is the duty of the government to maintain the Union, preserve the Constitution, and enforce the laws, and it is the duty of every and all our citizens, however high and however low, to cheerfully obey the law. This disposition, these duties faithfully cherished, performed by governors and governed, will restore peace to society, good will among men, and universal happiness and prosperity to all our people, and the days of our republic will be long in the land. *Esto perpetua*. So mote it be.

Circumstances make men. Grant has so far improved all the opportunities that offered themselves to make of himself a truly great man. He stands now before the world a representative of our free institutions. A mechanic the General of the United States and President elect of this mighty republic! Such circumstances never surrounded any other man in this fortunate nation, presenting such large opportunities for usefulness and to exalt one's self so high in the scale of true human greatness as now environ the great chieftain of the Union army, the center of attraction and solicitude throughout the length and breadth of this great country. We know our chief is equal to the great emergency in which circumstances have placed him. Let him follow the example of his illustrious prototype, the immortal Washington, and all will be well for him, and all will be well for us and our posterity for many generations.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Margaret Doyle, drunk and disorderly; $3.
Mrs. McBride, same; discharged.
Emily Cromes, col., larceny of clothing from Josephine Howard, col.; discharged.
Lewis Newer, col., drunk and disorderly; $3.

ORDINANCE DOCKET.

Mart Woellin and wife, not keeping their lot free from purrifying matter; dismissed.
Ed. Grauman, obstructing the view of the sidewalk on Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, with merchandise (2 cases); dismissed.
F. A. Bartlett, permitting an improper dog to run at large; dismissed.
Jacob Kaiser, running dray without license; dismissed.
Stephen Ervin, driving dray faster than a walk; fined $5.
Chas Obst, same; $5.
Chas. Selvage, running three drays without license; fined $5.
David Wabrintz, same; $5.
L. A. Schaefer, driving dray faster than a walk; two cases, $5 each.
J. Whitworth, same; two cases, $5 each.
J. Brady, same; $5.
Harry Gadyen, same; $5.
Wm. Fitzpatrick, same; two cases, $5 each.
Nick Yeager, same; $5.
R. Meyers, same; $5.
S. W. Pugh, selling goods without license; dismissed at defendant's cost.
Henry Kremer, same; $5.
Sam B. Woeff, same; dismissed with costs.
Baird & Bro., same; $5.
Enoch Habrick, same; dismissed.
S. F. Davers, same; dismissed.
Blackmoor, Duckwall & Co., same; dismissed.
Schuff & Bro., same; dismissed with costs.
N. Rushe, same; dismissed.
Geo. Herne, same; dismissed.
Wm. H. Robertson, same; dismissed.
Thomas McShane, same; dismissed.
Johnson & Co., same; dismissed.
Casper Kremer, same; dismissed.
Mary Cochrane, same; dismissed.
M. Bordello, same; dismissed.
John Fitzgerald, same; dismissed.
Otto Boch, same; fined $5.
John Cawein, keeping two ten-pin alleys without license; dismissed.
Henry Schneider, not keeping his lot on Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, free from standing water; fined $10.
H. Meyers, driving team faster than a walk; $5.
Olmstead & O'Connor, same, three cases; $5 each.
W. C. Kennedy, same, two cases; $5 for one; the other dismissed.
J. Fitzpatrick, same; dismissed.
B. Young, same; $5.
Barret & Miller, same; $5.
Phil. Tompperl, rule for failing to issue execution against Belle Burdine; dismissed.
Same, for failing to issue execution, against Elvira Glover; dismissed.
Same, for failing to write up the records of the court; dismissed.
Same, for failing to correct taxation of costs in Commonwealth vs. Horgin; same order.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

November Term.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The trial of Jack and Christ. Kaufman, for cow stealing, occupied the entire of yesterday, and will be resumed to-day.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

The Grand Jury returned the following indictments, and adjourned to meet again this morning: John Riley, larceny; Ellen Pope, larceny; Frank Moseley, burglary; Geo. W. Marshall, larceny; James Gillem, larceny; John Fletch, larceny; John Cardin, forgery; Chas. Cardin, forgery; Charles Carden, obtaining money under false pretenses; Chas. Cardin, uttering forged instrument of writing; Chas. Cardin, obtaining money under false pretenses; Chas. Cardin, uttering forged writing; Thomas Burch, horse stealing; W. B. Smith, larceny; Belle Venable, larceny; Charles Smith, larceny.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1868.

The general remark in business localities to-day was that "money is tight." This condition of the local money market has been its distinguishing feature for some time, notwithstanding which the banks are extending the usual accommodations to their regular customers at 9 to 12 per cent. interest.

The monetary affairs of the country were probably never in a worse condition. The national debt, since November 1, 1867, has increased $35,625,102. At this rate, it is asked, how remote a generation of our descendants will have the pleasure of sponging the slate and declaring that the nation owes not a dollar? These figures are not pleasant to look upon. They tell of reckless, even criminal, extravagance in the administration of our government.

With such facts before their eyes, there are those who still look to a Radical Congress for a policy which will lift the nation out of its fathomless depths of debt. The Boston Commercial Bulletin is among the number. In the course of some remarks upon the importance of Congressional legislation, it says:

Among the first and most important duties devolving upon it, and from the non-performance of which all branches of commerce and industry are now suffering, is that of providing an enlightened and stable system of public finance, adapted to the peculiar wants and condition of the country at the present time. This matter of finance, in its bearing upon the business interests of the people, has been left to take care of itself, or to the discretion of irresponsible agents of the Government, quite long enough. It needs now to be taken in hand by those who have the legislative authority to mold it into a connection and comprehensive system, to take the place of the present loose and discordant jumble of Congressional acts relative to the subject.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that a policy is wanted in the management of this branch of our national affairs, based upon sound principles and looking to a gradual return to that normal condition of things, without which there can be no certainty in business calculations and no permanent prosperity for the country at large. As the case stands, we have apparently no financial principles, and hence no distinct policy even to guide the current operations of the Treasury Department, much less the steps of private business enterprise.

Hence, with chance or arbitrary caprice controlling everything—even commercial values, the price of gold and exchange, the volume of currency and rates of discount, from day to day—the men who transact the necessary and legitimate business of the country, whether they belong to the producing or commercial classes, are still obliged to grope their way about in the dark, to run needless hazards of their time and capital, when they are justly entitled to all the light, security and protection which it is in the power of the Government to give them.

Moreover, this element of uncertainty as to the financial future, while it serves to check wealth-producing enterprises and paralyze legitimate business, is the hot-bed which stimulates the morbid growth of speculation. It is this pernicious element which, in a great measure, produces those fluctuations in the value of all kinds of property and securities so embarrassing to business men, which leads to the formation of those "bear" and "bull" rings in the stock markets of the East and the grain markets of the West, that monopolize the business capital of the country, make money scarce or plenty at their will, and double up prices for the prime necessaries of life, by preventing the crops from passing into the ordinary channels of distribution and consumption.

All these evils may be traced directly or indirectly to the lack of a well-digested and stable policy of national finance, and it is high time that our representatives in Congress should bestir themselves to the end of establishing a system under which such abuses cannot exist, at least, not to the extent to which they are now carried. In doing so, they must first, of course, lay down fundamental principles and designate the great objects to be attained in order to restore confidence, mitigate the burdens of taxation, give permanence to values, improve the national credit—in fact, to make the commercial and financial situation just what it ought to be in time of peace and plenty. After this preliminary work is done, and the present fragmentary system reduced to a rational and coherent plan, we apprehend there will be few practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out, that cannot be readily mastered by Congress, if that body is disposed to apply itself earnestly to the consideration of the subject, in the light of past experience.

This all reads very well, but, unfortunately for the country, the arguments have been as strongly put a thousand times before, and no attention has been paid to them. The great difficulty in the way is that, by going back to honest ways and means, Radical whisky and other rings would be broken up, and, without their aid, Radicalism would cease to be a power in the land. We shall doubtless have a good deal of fustian, but we doubt very much if anything is done which will improve the financial condition of the country. On the contrary, we regard the chances favorable to still further complications.

Eastern exchange was weaker to-day with more liberal offerings, and rates ranged from 75 discount buying to 1-10 premium selling.

The New York gold market opened to-day at 134⅜. The fluctuations were confined to a narrow range. At 3 P. M. the closing quotation was 134⅜, and at 4 P. M. 134⅜.

The offerings in this market to-day were more liberal.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133⅝	134⅜
Silver dollars	133	
Silver ½s and ¼s	125	
Silver dimes and half dimes	123	

Advices to the Commercial News Department reported the New York Government bond market strong at 10:25 A. M., and closing steady with an advance.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the New York market at 2:20 P. M. for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	⅛	
" " 1862	109⅝	109⅞	110	⅛	
" " 1864	106	107	107⅜	⅜	
" " 1865	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜		
" new 1865	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞		
" " 1867	109⅞	110	110⅜	⅜	
" " 1868	109⅞	110⅜	110⅜	⅜	
10-40s	104⅜	105	105	⅜	

In this market there is little doing in Government securities, although prices are in sympathy with New York quotations; the market, however, is so unsettled and irregular that parties are disposed to operate with great caution.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
Five-twenties 1881	113⅜	114⅜
Five-twenties 1862	109⅜	110
Five-twenties 1864	106⅜	107⅜
Five-twenties 1865	106⅜	107⅜
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109⅜	109⅞
Five-twenties 1867	109⅜	110⅜
Five-twenties 1868	109⅜	110⅜
Ten-forties	104⅜	105
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102⅜

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market was extremely dull to-day, and we heard of no transactions of sufficient importance to report. Prices are quotably unchanged, as will be seen by the following quotations, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co.:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113	@114
National bank, second	93	@ 94
National bank, Planters'	93	@ 94
National bank, city	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	94⅜	@ 95⅜
Bank of Louisville	98	@ 94
Merchants' bank	123	@125
Commercial bank	84	@ 85
Northern bank	111	@112
Citizens' bank	111	@112
People's bank	101	@102
Mechanics' bank	101	@102
Western Financial Corporation bank	96⅜	@ 97⅜
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97
Masonic bank (new)	80	@ 81
Masonic bank (old)	80	@ 82
Security bank	83	@ 85
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	109	@110
Western Ins. Co. bank	100	@110
German Ins. Co. bank	160	@161
Gas Co. stock	150	@151
L. & F. R. R., (preferred)	90	@100
L. & F. R. R., (common)	62⅜	@ 67
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	64	@ 65
L. & N. R. R.	64	@ 64⅜

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76⅜@77⅜
City for bounty	78⅜@79⅜
City for school purposes	78⅜@79⅜
City for Jeffersonville railroad	78 @79
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (M.S.)	79⅜@80⅜
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (L. E.)	79⅜@80⅜
City for wharf (old)	81 @82
City for wharf (new)	79 @80
City for Waterworks (old)	79 @80
City for Waterworks (new)	79 @80
Waterworks bond	80 @81
Canal bond (first issue)	85 @87
Canal bond (second issue)	82⅜@83
Canal bond (third issue)	78 @79
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @78⅜
Kentucky State bond (old)	98⅜@99⅜
Kentucky State bond (new)	98 @94
Central Passenger railway bond	55 @57
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	53 @55
City Passenger railway bond	40 @45
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	80 @84
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	79 @80
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. brch)	86 @88
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. S.)	89 @90
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. E. bh)	91 @92
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch)	94 @95
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'tod mortg)	91 @92
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	83

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following is an exhibit of the market for the past three days as given by telegraph quotations at 3 P. M. each day:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs
New York Central	120	120⅜	125⅜
Erie	49⅜	53⅜	44⅜
Reading	97⅜	97⅜	98⅜
Michigan Southern	83⅜	83⅜	83
Cleveland & Pittsburg	84	84⅜	85⅜
Chicago & Northwest'n	83⅜	84	86⅜
Do. preferred	84⅜	85⅜	87
Rock Island	104⅜	105⅜	106⅜
Fort Wayne	107⅜	107⅜	108⅜
West. U. T. Company	36	36	36
Adams Express Co	49	48⅜	48
American Express Co	44	44	44⅜
Merchants' Express Co.	21⅜	21⅜	20⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	26⅜	27	27

COMMERCIAL.

Business localities presented a quiet aspect today. The noon dispatches to the Commercial News Department were without special effect upon the general markets of the city, and we have few changes to note in prices of leading commodities. The tendency in all the markets of the country is steadily to lower values, and this may be regarded as one of the hopeful signs of the times.

LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Messrs. Moore, Bremaker & Co. received to-day an invoice of prime Louisiana sugar, which is held at 15c. Also Louisiana molasses, which is held at 75@90c, according to quality.

LIST OF AWARDS—Made this 19th day of November, 1868, by Brevet Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., U. S. A., Louisville, Ky.:

J. L. Bosford & Co., Louisville, 2,000 lbs dried beef at 18c; 3,000 lbs. breakfast bacon, 19c; 700 beef tongues, 60c; ½ drum codfish, 8¼c.

Jas. I. Frazer & Co., Cincinnati, 5,000 lbs cut loaf sugar, $17 10; 500 gallons strup, $1 20; 20 kits best quality white fish, $2 10.

Wm. Babb, Louisville, 200 bbls potatoes, $1 47; 12 bbls kraut, $8 80; 1,500 lbs dried apples, at 7 87.

Blackmore, Duckwall & Mills, Louisville, 20 bbls onions, $3 30.

Gardner & Co., Louisville, 100 kits best mess mackerel, $3 75.

Abner Cooper, Louisville, 700 lbs dried peaches (halves), 15c.

A. McIver & Bro., Cincinnati, 100 gallons pickled cucumbers, 60 cents.

Kentucky Vinegar Company, Louisville, 100 gallons mixed pickles, 60 cents; 50 gallons pickled onions, $1 20.

Parker & Dixon, Cin., 100 lbs. ground ginger, 22½ cents; 100 lbs. ground cloves, 47 cents; 100 lbs. alls ice, 31¼ cents; 100 lbs. ground cinnamon, 93½ cents.

Wm. Schmidt, Louisville, 500 lbs. Castile soap, 23 cents.

J. W. Banning & Co., Cincinnati, 500 lbs. English dairy cheese, $16 75; 500 lbs. factory nutmeg cheese, 20 cents.

Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, 3,000 lbs. lard, 17¼ cents; 1,000 cakes toilet soap, 34 cents; 500 bakes glycerine soap, 50 cents.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—The market is unchanged in every respect, and prices range from $3 to $6 per bbl, according to quality.

BATTING—Prices are unchanged and we note a good demand. We quote: Cannelton at 30 to 31c; Maysville tissue at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 30c; No. 2 batting we quote at 25 to 27c per lb.

BUTTER—Is in fair request and prices steady a d fair range from 25 to 30c for country butter; Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio tub butter is steady at 35 to 40c, and New York is held at 45c per pound.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Stocks are steadily decreasing, and the mills are all idle. The demand is moderate and prices unchanged. We note sales of 75 pieces 2-lb Kentucky bagging at 21½c. We quote Ky. 2-lb bagging at 21 to 22c, lightweight Kentucky at 15 to 16c. Flax bagging at 21¼ to 22¼c, according to brand. Machine rope at 8¼ to 9¼c. Hand rope at 8 to 8½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote: Pennsylvania in cotton sacks is held at 6¼c, and dealers are selling in barrels at $10, and half-barrels at $5 50@6.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $3 to $3 25 per bushel, on arrival, and $3 50 to $3 75 from store.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at 33 to 35c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is in active demand at $100 to $150 per ton for good to prime. Inferior is held at from $80 to $90 per ton.

CHESTNUTS—The market is dull, $3 50 to $4 prime.

COTTON YARNS—Are firm with ample stocks. We quote standard brands at 19 to 21c for No. 500, 17 to 19c for No. 600, and 15 to 17c for No. 700.

COAL—Is in good supply. Pittsburg is selling at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels Pomeroy $4, and cannel coal at $5. Pittsburg afloat is held at 12c, and fresh arrivals are expected in a few days.

CORN MEAL—Is steady at 85@90c for bolted per bush., loose.

CHEESE—Dealers report a good demand and prices are steady. We quote prime qualities factory at 18 to 19c; Western reserve 17@18c; English dairy 17½ to 18½c; pineapple and nutmeg at 25 to 26c.

CANDLES—There is a fair demand and the market is quotably unchanged. We quote star candles, full weight, at 22¼ to 23¼c; 12-oz at 18¼ to 19¼c; 12-oz at 17 to 18c. Tallow candles 14@15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLE WICK—We quote the market steady at 45 to 47c.

COFFEE—The market was more active to-day, and we note sales of 100 bags Rio at quotations. We quote common to strictly choice at 19 to 25¼c; Laguayra 25¼ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

CRANBERRIES—Are held at $20 to $22 per bbl for cultivated.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and prices are steady. We quote apples, on arrival, from 6¼c to 7¼c, according to quality. Peaches are steady at 8 to 8¼c for quarters, 11 to 12c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 26c to 27c per dozen in lots on arrival.

FLAX SEED—Is steady at $2 bushel for prime.

FEATHERS—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote at 65 to 70c, though it requires a strictly prime article to command outside figures.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote new figs at 25 to 75c per lb; layer raisins at $4 50 to 4 75; lemons $5 50 to 6 50 per box, and oranges at $6 to 9 00 per bbl.

FURS—Dealers report unusual activity for November and prices are steady. Prime racoon skins 30 to 40c; mink $2 to $2 50; opossum 5c; gray fox 30 to 40c; wild cat 30 to 40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to $2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 55c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FISH—We quote fine qualities of No. 1 medium per bbl at $20 50 to $21 50; No. 2 at $17 00 to $18 00; No. 3 at $14 00 to $14 50; No. 2 large at $17 50 to $18 50; No. 3 large at $15 to $15 50; No. 1 kitts, $2 40 to $2 60; No. 2, $2 10 to $2 25; No. 3, $1 90 to $2 10. White Fish, $7 50 to $8 00 per half barrel. Codfish, 8 to 8½c for large and 6¾ to 6¾c for small. Salmon $28 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, but prices are weak and stocks large. The out-look is not favorable for an immediate advance, though millers complain that it is relatively too low compared with the prices of wheat. We note sales 311 bbls No. 1 at $8 75 to 9 25, but principally at $9; some 250 bbls at $8 to $8 50, and 245 bbls various grades within range of quotations: We quote fine at $5 00 to $5 50, superfine at $5 50 to $6 25; extra at $6 50 to $7; extra family at $7 25 to $8; No. 1 at $8 50 to $9 25; fancy at $9 50 to $10 75. Rye flour at $7 75 to $8 00.

GRAIN—The market is exhibiting but little vitality. We note sales 400 bush red wheat, from store, at $1 90. Corn is in moderate request, with light sales new shelled at 60c, from store. Oats are a shade weaker, and sales of 600 bush reported in bulk at 52c. We quote oats at 52 to 55c, from store, and 48 to 50c on arrival. Wheat at $1 75 to $1 90, on arrival, for red and white. New corn 50c per bush, on arrival, and 55 to 60c from store; old corn 65 to 70c, on arrival, shelled and in ear, and 85 to 90c from store. Rye $1 35 from store and $1 15 to 1 20 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 1 90 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring; no fall barley in market. Malt is steady at $2 10 to 2 25 for spring, $2 25 to 2 40 for No. 1, $2 50 for Canada and $1 75 for rye malt.

HOPS—Have declined. We quote Wisconsin and New York hops a 20 to 25c.

HIDES—Business in this department is active and prices are steady. We quote green at 9 to 10c; green salted 10¾ to 11c; dry salted, 19c to 20c; dry flint, 20c to 21c.

HAY—We note sales to-day of 50 bales red top on the wharf at $14, and $15 to $16 50 for timothy. Prices from store range from $16 50 to $18 per ton.

HOMINY—Is in seasonable demand, with ample stocks. We note sales at $6 25 to $6 50 per bbl.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is steady, with sales to-day of 32 bundles at 7c.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote:

S. C. bar iron	4	Eng. cast steel 25	a28
C. C. bar iron	5	Am. cast steel 19	a28

Customary discount on large lots.

HORSE SHOES—Prices are steady. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand is fair. We quote:

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05@1 25
Virginia fine bright	85@1 05
Virginia medium bright	70@ 80
Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new)	65@ 70
Virginia fine light pressed, & 12-9 inch	1 05@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85@ 00
Virginia fancy roll and twist	95@1 00
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00@1 25
Kentucky fine bright, lbs	65@ 70
Kentucky medium and mahogany	60@ 70
Kentucky common, lbs and ...	55@ 65
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 14s, bright	65@ 80
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 10s, med	65@ 70
Kentucky black swt, ½ lbs and long 10s	60@ 65
Kentucky navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65@ 70
Kentucky navy, lbs, in butts	65@ 68
Kentucky, old stock, lbs	40@ —

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We note receipts of new crop Louisiana molasses, with sales at 75 to 90c, according to quality. We quote new New Orleans molasses at 75c to 90c per gallon, old New Orleans molasses at 85 to 95c per gallon. Molasses strups at 48 to 60c; sugar do at 65 to 85c; sugar drips, $1 to $1 10, in bbls. and $1 15 to $1 25 in small pkgs.

NAILS—We quote 10d at $4 75 to $5; 8d at $5 to $5 25; 6d at $5 25 to $5 50; 4d at $5 50 to $5 75; 3d at $6 25 to $6 50. Horse shoe nails—Putnam, 27 to 35c; Au Sable, 26 to 35c; Foster, 17 to 25c; pressed, 22½ to 25c; city made, 35 to 40c.

OFFAL—We note sales of 17 tons shorts at $22 at depot. We quote at $17@17 50 per ton for bran, $22 to $23 for shorts, $27 to $28 for shipstuff, and $30 to $31 for middlings.

ONIONS—Prices are steady at $4 per bbl on arrival and $4 50 from store.

OILS—We quote linseed oil at 98c to $1. Lard No. 1, $1 50; No. 2, $1 25. Coal 32c to 35c. Neatsfoot $1 20 to $1 25. Lubricating 40 to 50c.

PICKLES—Are in fair request. We quote in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

POTATOES—The market is quite active with liberal receipts. Sales were made from wagons to-day at $1 75 per bbl loose, and at $2 15 from store, packed. We quote on arrival at $1 75 to $2 loose, and from store at $2 15 to $2 50 packed.

PROVISIONS—Transactions in bacon to-day are unimportant. There was no clear bacon sides in the market. Lard is steady, with sales of 40 tierces at 15c, and 15 kegs at 15¾ to 16c. Pork is steady at $24 50 to 25 00 for mess, with sales of 21 bbls rump pork at $21 00. We quote bacon shoulders at 13 to 13½c, and clear rib sides at 17 to 17½c.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5 to 5¼c for mixed white cotton rags and from ½c to 1c for woolen.

RICE—Stocks of Louisana and Rangoon are ample and prices are steady at 10¾ to 11c per lb.

SEED—We quote Sapling Clover at $12 to 13 per bushel; red clover $9 to $9 25; timothy $2 75 to $3 00; orchard grass $1 50 to 1 75; red top $1 65 to 2; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to 2 50; Millet $2 to 2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to 2 25; hemp seed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt in fair supply and is selling at $3 30 to 3 50 per barrel for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½ to 50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SOAP—We quote No. 1 German 9@9½c; No. 2, 8½@9c; rosin soap, 7@7½c; palm, 7½a8c.

STARCH—The market is steady and prices range from 6¾ to 7¼c for choice brands.

STRAW—Is firm, and receipts find ready sale at $11 or lower, and $12 per ton form store.

SUGAR—We note receipts prime New Orleans sugar, with sales at 15c. We quote hard standard at 16½ to 17¼c; Demarara from 14¼ to 15¼c; Porto Rico, various grades, from 13 to 14¼c; Cuba, various grades, from 12¼ to 13c; coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs and extra Cs, from 15 to 16¼c; yellows from 14¾ to 15¼c.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 12 to 12¼c for tallow and 9 to 11c for grease.

VINEGAR—We quote: Wine vinegar $14 00; apple vinegar, $10 00; and cider, $8 00; inferior qualities, $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—Dealers and manufacturers are paying 30 to 38c for unwashed and 45 to 50 for tub washed.

WHISKY—The market is quiet, with sales today of 150 bbls raw at 97c, to be shipped to Montgomery, Ala., and New Orleans. Sales of 100 bbls Beargrass, six months' old, on private terms. We quote rectified at $1 05@1 20, according to proof.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is exhibiting no new features. Receipts are light, and the offerings are chiefly old stock. Prices are steady, and all good sound leaf is in demand, and commands satisfactory prices. We continue our quotations:

Lugs, common	6 50	to	7 50
Lugs, good	8	to	9 50
Leaf, common	10	to	12
Leaf, medium	12	to	13
Leaf, good	13	to	14
Leaf, fine	15	to	16
Leaf, choice	15	to	17
Leaf, cutting, medium to fine	16	to	22
Leaf, fancy and bright	25	to	75

The sales to-day amounted to 29 hogsheads, with rejection of bids on 6 hogsheads—bids ranged as follows: 5 hhds at $13 to 12 75, 1 at $12 75, 6 at $10 to 11 50, 8 at $10 to 10 75, 7 at $9 to 9 75, 3 at $8 45 to 8 65, 1 at $4 75.

Alex. S. Macare, of Liverpool, in his circular of the 4th inst., says:

TOBACCO.—The market for North American remains steady, and a good general business was transacted during the past month. A fair proportion of the new imports, both leaf and strips, turning out satisfactorily, found favor with dealers and manufacturers, who made their purchases rather more freely than usual. For export there was a good demand, both for Africa and Spain, sales for the latter destination consisting chiefly of old and stale parcels of the commonest descriptions. Marylands in moderate request, the stock on sale comprising but little of fine quality, which is mostly needed. The imports of the month add up 3,441 hogsheads, of which 1,173 were from New Orleans, 983 from Baltimore, 930 Richmond, 350 New York, and 5 Montreal. Deliveries 1,476 hogsheads, viz: 126 Virginia leaf, 103 strips, 620 Kentucky leaf, 472 strips and 127 Marylands. Exports 295 hogsheads, viz: 137 Gibraltar, 70 Africa, 51 Malta, 13 Bilboa, 16 Isle of Man, 9 Antwerp, 4 Rotterdam, 1 Buenos Ayres. Stock, 21,587 hogsheads, against 22,295, 25,051, 26,258, and 19,945 at the close of October the previous five years.

Prices: Virginia leaf, faded, 3d; ordinary sound to fine, 5d to 11d; ditto stemmed, 6½d to 11d; Kentucky leaf, 3½d to 11d; ditto stemmed, 5½d to 11d; Maryland, sound, 6d to 9d; Dutch, 4d to 6½d; Java, 6d to 10d; negrohead and cavendish, 3d to 18d per lb.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Advices from New York and Liverpool received to-day by the Commercial News Department are calculated to give steadiness to the market here.

The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the market closed with a good demand, and prices tending upwards, and market firm. Sales of 15,000 bales uplands at 10¾d; Orleans, 11d. Pork, lard and bacon unchanged.

The 4 P. M. New York dispatch reported cotton quiet but steady. Ordinary, 21¼c; good ordinary, 22¼c; low middling, 23 to 23¼c; middling uplands, 24¼c; good, 25¼c; Mobile, 24¼c; Orleans, 24¼c.

At the regular auction sales to-day but little was done. Prices had an upward tendency, but the views of buyers and sellers were apart. Offerings amounted to 33 bales, and bids were accepted on 3 bales. Factors quote:

Middling	21@21¼
Low middling	20¾
Good ordinary	19¼@19¾

Hogs and Pork Packing.

The weather to-day was highly favorable for slaughtering and several of the packing houses were in operation, others would have been engaged but were prevented for want of water; a supply was promised by 9:30 A. M. to-day but it was not furnished; this was a serious disappointment to Messrs. Owsley & Co. and Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co., who, otherwise would have been engaged. Prices in this market are very firm at 7½ to 7¾c, and some of the drovers were asking 8c. We give below operations to date:

	Killed to-day.	Killed previously	Total.	In pens
Mr. Jarvis & Co.	800	....	800	400
Fred. Leib	1484	3153	4637	150
O. W. Thomas & Co	....	....	....	1400
Owsley & Co.	....	1500	1500	350
Hamilton Bros.	....	2000	2000	....
T. J. Martin & Son	800	600	1400	....
	3084	7253	10337	230

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Son have suspended operations for the present, prices being above their views. Messrs. Duncan, Floyd, & Co. will commence operations next Monday. Messrs. Hughes, Huffman, & Co. are not yet in the market. Telegraphic quotations to-day are, Chicago—$7 37½ to $7 62½ for extra, and $6 87½ to $7 25 for choice. Receipts 17,820 head. Cincinnati—7½ to 7¾c. Receipts 7,000. The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday, says of the hog market:

A few sales were effected early in the day at prices well up to those current at the close of the market last week, but unfavorable telegrams from the East together with the liberal supply on the market, had the effect to check the demand, and from about 12 o'clock until the close of trade the market ruled dull and declining. Packers and shippers were engaged, but there was but a limited inquiry from either class of buyers, and of the more than 15,000 on sale, only 6,777 found purchasers. These were taken up at prices ranging at $4 50 to 6 85 for common to medium, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $7 to 7 25 for fair to good grades; and $7 50 to 7 75 for choice to extra.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

[From the Commercial, November 17.]

The supply of cattle on sale this week was considerably short of last week, and some more than for the previous week. The supply was, however, fully up to the demand, and the market was not very active. Prime to extra butchers' stock sold at from $7 50 to 8 per hundred, but the number sold at the latter figure was very small. Medium butchers' stock to good may be quoted at $6 to 7 per hundred. As there were but few foreign buyers in attendance, butchers seemed to have the advantage of the market. The quality of cattle was about up to the usual standard, but there was only a small number of the finest cattle on sale, a fact that has been noticeable for several weeks. The greater portion on sale were rough old cows and steers, some of which were unfit for killing, but nevertheless were purchased liberally by a certain class of butchers, and will be on the two city stands for sale during the balance of the week. Stock cattle were in pretty good supply, and feeders had no difficulty in procuring all they wanted at very low figures.

The sales for the week foot up 1,019 head, against 1,528 head last week, and 809 head the previous week. Last week prime to extra cattle sold at $7 00 to 7 50 per cwt; a few choice a shade higher, and inferior to medium at $3 56 to 6 00 per cwt.

SHEEP—The sales of sheep for the week foot up 3,193 head, against 2,518 head last week, and 2,800 head the previous week. The market was more active, buyers taking hold more freely, but prices have not undergone any change. The great proportion of the sheep offering are of the scalawag order, and this is the kind that seems to be most sought after as there are a large number of scalawag butchers in the business just now. As will be seen by reference to the sales, the great proportion of the sheep on sale to-day sold at from $1 50 to 2 00 per head, some few bringing $3 50 to 4 50. The following are the sales reported:

HOGS—There seems to be considerable competition in the hog business at these yards, and while it is not very favorable for dealers it is all right for the butchers. The number on sale to-day was rather larger than usual, but with a good retail demand. The sales were larger than usual, and prices were sustained.

Seymour to J. Rothchilds, 39 at $7 20.
Myers & Needy to Rothchilds, 48 at $8 50.
E. H. Davis to Emerick & Co., 11 at $8.
Rose to Emerick & Co., 12 at $8 50.
Emerick & Co. retailed 350 at $8 50@9 50.
Nicholas Carr retailed 120 at $7 50@8 50.
G. Boyer 200 at $8 50@9 50.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

[From the Republican, Nov. 18.]

The cattle market has been without decided change to-day. There has been a fair inquiry for good butchers' stock for local requirements, and with more or less shipping demand for Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Buffalo markets. The yards have been pretty well supplied with stock, but include quite too many common and medium qualities to meet with ready sale, and liberal concessions in prices have been necessary to meet the views of buyers.

Receipts for the last 24 hours 828 head, with sales of 504 do. The range of prices has been nearly as follows: Extra to choice beeves from $6 @6 25; first class butcher cattle $5@5 75; second class do $4 25@4 75; third class do $3 50@4; good to prime stockers, cattle $4 25@4 75; medium to fair do $3 50@4; inferior and common grades, of all sorts, $2 25@3. Cattle, per head, $15@36. Shipped to Cincinnati, on shipper's account, 246 head.

Receipts of sheep have been rather light to-day, with small inquiry, and but few reported transactions.

Receipts embrace 200 head, with sales of 200 head, at $3 per head for good to fair qualities.

Supplies of hogs have been more liberal to-day, and the market has lost none of its former buoyancy, with no quotable change in values.

Receipts comprise 2,412 head, with sales of 1,527. We give the following quotations: Extra to choice packing hogs, $7 to 7 25; good to prime, $6 50 to 6 75; medium to fair, $6 to 6 25; stockers' hogs from $4 to 5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Quiet and firm at 23¼c; receipts 1,635 bales exports 1,643 bales.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn 80c. Oats 60c.
HAY—$24.
BRAN—22@23.
CORNMEAL—$4 50@4 60.
PROVISIONS—Pork, old and new $27. Lard 19c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 14½c, clear sides 19c, bulk sides 16½@17c, shoulders 11½@12c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.

FLOUR—In fair demand and prices are better; family $7 50@7 75.
GRAIN—Wheat in demand at $1 80 for No 1 and $1 70 for No 2 spring. Corn firm at 58@59c for new ear; old nominal.
COTTON—Dull at 22c for middling uplands.
TOBACCO—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull at 95@97c.
HOGS—Opened active at $7 20@7 85, but closed dull $7@7 65; packers are not willing to pay better than $7 50@7 60. Receipts 7,000.
PROVISIONS—There is a good demand for green meats; sales 13,000 pieces at 7½c for shoulders, 10½@10½c for sides and 11½@12c for hams. Bulk meats in demand at 9½@10c for shoulders, and 13½@14c for clear rib and clear sides packed and about 18 to 25 days in salt. Lard dull at 14¼@15c for kettle and 14¼c for steam.
BUTTER—Scarce and the demand good at 35@39c.
EGGS—Firm at 30c.
OILS—Linseed 95@97c.
SEED—Flax $2@2 10.
GROCERIES—Firm at full rates.
GOLD—134¼ buying and 135 selling.
EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19

COTTON—Firm; sales 3,800 bales at 24¼c for middling uplands.
FLOUR—Receipts 590 bbls; market rather more active and prices still run in favor of buyers; sales 930 bbls at $5 60@5 95 for superfine State and Western; $6 40@6 80 for extra State; $6 35@7 00 for extra Western; $9 00@9 75 for white wheat extra; $6 70@9 00 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 for extra St. Louis; $10@12 50 for good to choice do., closing heavy. California quiet at $8 75@10 25. Rye flour steady; sales 250 bbls at $5 90@8.
CORNMEAL—Quiet.
WHISKY—Steady; sales of 250 bbls Western, free, at $1 09.
GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 149,165 bush; market without decided change in price, with some speculation, and shippers and millers are holding off; sales 5,800 bush at $1 50@1 53 for No 2 spring; $2@2 01 for amber Michigan, $2 12 free for White Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; sales 400 bush English at $2 32. Barley malt quiet. Corn—receipts, 7,500 bush; market without decided change, closing dull; sales 48,000 bush at $1 09, $1 12 for unsound and $1 13@1 15 for sound mixed Western, $1 16 for nearly yellow do and $1 10 for new white Southern. Receipts oats, 97,410 bush; in moderate request but without decided change; sales 54,000 bush at 71c for Western in store and afloat.
GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee nominal. Sugar inactive; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 11½@11¾c. Molasses nominal.
HOPS—15@25c for American.
OIL—Petroleum firm at 15c for crude and 28½c for refined bonded. Linseed oil dull at 95@97c. Spirits turpentine quiet at 47@47½c.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; sales 450 bbls at $28 @28 50 for mess, closing at $28; cash; $26 for old do; $27@27 50 for 1868–'9 do; $21 75@22 50 for prime; $24 75@25 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 100 bbls at $10@16 50 for new plain mess, and $16@20 for new extra do. Tierce beef dull at $27@30 for prime mess and $30@33 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 80 bbls at $28 50@29 50. Cut meats firmer; sales 110 pkgs at 12@13½c for shoulders and 13@16½c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 50 boxes Cumberland cut on private terms; 50 boxes city short ribbed for December at 14½c. Lard quiet; sales 250 tcs at 15½@16½c for steam and 17@17¾c for kettle rendered; also 250 tierces steam, seller January, at 14½c.
BUTTER—Firm at 40@50c for Ohio and 40@55c for State.
CHEESE—15@18c.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; engagements 7,500 bush wheat per steamer at 7½d.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Market closed dull and slightly in buyers' favor.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1 50@1 51 for No 2 spring and $2 for prime amber Michigan. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats unchanged at 71c for Western afloat and in store. Corn dull at $1 07@1 12 for unsound and $1 13@1 15 for sound mixed Western.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork nominally unchanged at $28 cash. Mess beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady with a fair demand. Bacon quiet and without decided change. Lard steady 15¾@15¾c for fair to prime steam.
EGGS—Steady at 34@35c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK Nov. 19.

The dry goods trade is exceedingly inert, but prices are well sustained. Heavy brown sheeting 16c for Pacific extra; Lowell D and Appleton A 14@14½c; for Graniteville A printing cloths 7¼@7½c; printed calicoes, standard makes, 12@13½c. Low scarlet flannels under 35c per yard in light stock and active request; blue and mixed twilled flannels are also very scarce and in improved request at 26c.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent. for call loans, with some transactions as low. Prime discounts 7@10.
Sterling firm at 9½@9¾.
Gold irregular; opened at 134⅜, advanced to 135, and closed weak at 134⅜. It is reported that the government will resume public sales shortly.
Governments are strong.

Coupons of	'81	114⅜@114⅜
do	'62	110 @110⅜
do	'64	107⅜@107⅜
do	'65	107⅜@107⅜
do	new	110 @110⅜
do	'67	110 @110⅜
do	'68	110⅜@110⅜
10-40s		105⅜

State bonds dull:

New Tennessee	67⅜@68⅜
New North Carolinas	65 @

The Stock market has been excited and variable with Erie as the leading feature; before 3:15 P. M., the close of the day for deliveries among brokers, Erie was sought after, and the price advanced by steps of to 43@45, but afterward rallied to 48⅜, and later, the excitement abating, at 45⅜. At the close, a great deal of stock came on the market at high quotations. Outside speculators are not disposed to touch Erie at the decline for fear the corner is not over. The balance of the market had been dull, but in the New York Central the excitement extended to the New York Central, under rumors that an order had been issued by Judge Barnard to reopen the transfer books which were recently closed at one day's notice, and the price, 125@128, advanced to 127. An advance on all the rest of the list, particularly Northwestern and Rock Island. The full rise was not, however, maintained to the close, but left off at 3:20 excited and strong, except for Erie, which was very dull.

3:20 prices: Cumberland, 38½@40; Wells and Fargo's Express 28; American Express, 44@44¼; Adams 48¼@48½; United States Express, 67½@68; Merchants' Union Express, 20@20¼; Canton, 48¼@48½; Pacific Mail, 115¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36½; Hartford and Erie, 19; New York Central, 127¼@127½; Erie, 45@45¼; Hudson, 135¼; Reading, 98¼; Terre Haute, 39@40; do preferred, 60; Mariposa, 6@7; do. preferred, 11@13; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 85¼@85½; Illinois Central, 144@145; Pittsburg, 85¼@85½; Toledo, 101¼@101½; Rock Island, 106@106¼; Fort Wayne, 108½@108¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Wabash, 60; do preferred, 75; Northwestern, 86½@86¾; do. preferred, 87½@87¾; Lake Shore, 94; Alton, 138½; St. Joseph preferred, 97.
Mining shares dull; Gregory, 516.
Mining stocks at Boston; Copper Falls, 13½; Hancock, 5¾.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury	$3,112,590
Payments	2,174,752
Balance	84,580,267
Exports gold to-day	1,306

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.

FLOUR—Dull; Western and superfine $5 25@7 25, extra $8@9 25, family $10@10 25.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; prime to choice red $2 20@2 40, ordinary to good $1 80@2 10. Corn firm; new white 95c, yellow 95c@$1 00. Oats dull. Rye nominal.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $29; bacon active and scarce; rib sides 16¼c, clear sides 18¾c, shoulders 14¼@14½c, hams 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

FLOUR—Less active; sales 800 bbls Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 50@8 25, Ohio do $9 50@10 75, fancy $11@13 25.
GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand for prime (other kinds not wanted) at $2, red $2 05@2 11, amber $2 05. Rye steady at $1 48. Corn unsettled, and advanced 5c, with sales of 4,000 bbls old yellow at $1 20, new 95@98c, mixed Western $1 14@1 16. Oats steady; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 67@72c.
PETROLEUM—Steady; crude 20c, refined 36¼@36½c.
PROVISIONS—Unimportant.
WHISKY—$1 02@1 10.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.

TOBACCO—Buoyant and active at full prices.
COTTON—Held firmer at 21½@22c.
FLOUR—Very firm for low grades at $4 75@5 75 for superfines; $5 75@6 50 for extras; $6 75@8 for double extras.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; $1 50@1 85 for prime to choice fall; $1 25@2 10 for fancy do spring, which is scarcer and higher; $1 20@1 22 for No. 2 and poor No. 1. Corn—buyers stood off and only small sales of new yellow and white were made at 75@76c. Oats advanced to 50@54c. Barley buoyant for best grades and prices full; prime Iowa spring $1 90; prime to choice Minnesota $2@2 15. Rye scarce and firm at $1 13@1 15.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy at $24 50 for new. Bulk meat and bacon nominal and nothing doing; very little bacon out of smoke. Lard very dull and held at 14¼@15c.
WHISKY—Lower and unsettled.
HOGS—Receipts increasing and weather more favorable; packers pay 6¾@7c, gross.
CATTLE—Dull and heavy, but not quotably lower; prices range from $3 25 to $ 75, gross, for inferior to choice.
RECEIPTS—Flour 6,000 bbls, wheat 18,800 bush, corn 4,000 bush, oats 7,000 bush, barley 13,300 bush, rye 1,700 bush.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firmer at par buying and one-tenth premium selling.
FLOUR—Firm and steady; sales of spring extras at $5 25@7 50.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 quiet and 1@2c higher; sales at $1 21@1 22; No. 2 firm and 2@3½c higher; sales at $1 08½@1 12, closing firm at $1 11; sales of No 2 this afternoon at $1 10½. Corn, No. 1 very firm and 1c higher; sales at 69@69½c, closing at outside; No. 2 dull and 2c lower; sales at 55@58c; new shelled 56@58c in store, and 55@56c on track; sales of No. 1 since 'Change 69c. Oats more active and 1@1½c higher; sales of No. 2 at 43@43½c, rejected 42c, closing at 47@47½c for No. 2. Rye firmer and active at 2c higher; sales No. 2 at $1 07@1 12, closing at $1 12. Barley moderately active and 3@5½c higher; sales No. 2 at $2 05@2 07, and rejected at $1 80@1 85, closing at $1 86 @1 88½ for No 2.
HIGHWINES—Inactive and nominal at 97@99c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier; mess pork $24; mess old pork $23 25@23 50; mess pork, seller's February and March, $25. Dry salted shoulders 7¼c; green hams 10½c; Cumberland middles, seller's first half January, 11c; short rib middles, seller's first half January, 11c. Lard 14¼@14½c cash, and 13c for seller's first half January.
CATTLE—Quiet and 25@50c lower; sales $3 12½@4 00 for common to good cows, and $5@5 50 for fair to good light steers.
HOGS—Moderately active on shipping account; sales at $4 40@5 75 for common, $6 50@7 12½ for fair to medium, and $7 15@7 50 for good to choice.
FREIGHTS—Dull; 9c for corn and 8c for barley to Buffalo.
RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—7,322 bbls flour, 44,740 bu wheat, 22,600 bu corn, 36,430 bu oats, 1,150 bu rye, 3,740 bu barley, 17,819 head hogs.
SHIPMENTS—7,373 bbls flour, 3,637 bu wheat, 36,063 bu corn, 50,221 bu oats, 714 bu rye, 1,930 bu barley, 6,329 head hogs.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, November 19.

COTTON—The market is active; low middling 20c; good ordinary 19¼c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.

There is a stronger feeling in crude, and prices were nearly firm; sales 1,500 bbls from January to April at 10¼c; 1,500 bbls from January to June at 10¼c. Spot nominal at 10¼c.

Refined bonded is off the market, very excited and prices have materially advanced. The whole oil trade appears to have concentrated on refined to-day, and the result is great activity. Sales were as follows: Lines of 3,500 bbls from November to March at 30c; 400 bbls, from November to June, at 30½c; 2,000 bbls from November to March at 30½c; 500 bbls for November at 31c; 2,500 bbls for the first half of November at 31c; 1,000 bbls for December at 31c; 2,500 bbls, from April to December, at 30½c; 4,000 bbls from November to June, at 30½c; 2,500 bbls, from November to March, at 30½c; 1,000 bbls for first half of November at 31¼c; 1,000 do at 27½c; 1,000 bbls for December at 27c; 500 bbls for December at 28c.

It is estimated that 100,000 bbls refined has been sold to-day, being the largest day's work ever known in the oil trade here.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Irregular and closed lower; middling 22c; sales 50 bales; receipts 1,600 bales; exports 2,300 bales.
GOLD—134¾.
EXCHANGE—Sterling, commercial 146¼; bank 148¼; New York sight ¼ per cent. discount.
GROCERIES—Sugar steady; fair 10½@10¾c, prime to choice 12@12½c. Molasses closed dull; prime 65@70c, choice 70@75c.
FLOUR—Dull; superfine $6 50@6 65.
GRAIN—Corn dull at 86@88c; stock small. Oats firm at 60c.
BRAN—Dull at $1 15.
HAY—Drooping; Western $25@26.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $29 50. Bacon declining; shoulders 15¼c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18¼c. Lard dull; tierce 16½c; keg 18½c.
WHISKY—Western rectified $1 05@1 10.
COFFEE—Quiet; prime Rio 16¼@16¾c; fair 14@14¾c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, Nov. 19—P. M.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. It has been 2 per cent. since January, 1867. The specie in the bank has decreased in one week £1,700,000.

Consols 94¼; five-twenties 74¼; Illinois Central 96; Erie quoted steady at 38.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19—P. M.

Bonds unchanged, 79.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—P. M.

COTTON—Firm and slightly higher; sales to-day 12,000 bales; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11d.
Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour 28s.
GRAIN—Red wheat 9s9d. Corn 38s. Oats 3s4d. Barley 5s. Peas 47s.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Beef 95s.
LARD—Dull at 65s6d.
CHEESE—60s.
BACON—55s.
PRODUCE—Tallow 50s6d.
NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine 29s. Common rosin 6s3d; fine rosin 16s.
PETROLEUM—9d; rectified 1s5¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 19—P. M.

Sugar unchanged. Spirits turpentine 29s6d; fine do 13s6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19—P. M

Petroleum 53@53f.

HAVRE, Nov. 19—P. M.

Cotton firm and unchanged.

IMPORTS.

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—November 19.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer United States—50 barrels sugar, Gardiner & co—25 kegs pigs feet, Huffman, Duncan & co—100 barrels whisky, Wm H Walker & co—25 barrels oil, Wm Sdend & co—48 pieces iron, Stucky & co—201 packages merchandise, 140 barrels whisky, 70 kegs beer, 12 boxes butter, 30 boxes candles, 50 bags malt, 15 boxes cheese, 25 boxes starch, Louisville, Memphis and Nashville Railroad—80 packages merchandise, C G Block & co—15 barrels whisky, J M Davies & co—10 barrels whisky, Stege & Reiling—10 barrels whisky, Geo McCullough—30 barrels apples, Rodgers & co—40 bundles 1 boards, W K Higgins—10 bales tow, 126 packages sundries, 90 packages furniture, 8 barrels whisky, 3 rolls leather, 28 bags seed, 150 kegs beer, 19 boxes merchandise, 38 trunks, 23 barrels apples, 4 boxes hardware, 4 hogsheads tobacco, 9 barrels oil, 3 boxes glass, 5 casks soda ashe, 7 packages wooden ware, 5 boxes butter, 6 barrels wine, 1 barrel sugar, 7 boxes soap, 3 bundles paper, 1 keg nails, 6 boxes fruit, 5 kegs soda, 2 boxes tin, 130 express packages, 1 barrel pickles—consignees.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer General Lytle—97 packages sundries, 45 barrels whisky, Louisville and Nashville Railroad—50 barrels whisky, Dorn, Barkhouse & co—25 barrels oil, M & S Hodkinson—57 bales hay, George F Clark—44 bales hay, George McCullum—16 bales straw, R H Robinson—70 barrels onions, J Companion—4 boxes hardware, 24 boxes merchandise, 5 box es tobacco, 4 packages furniture, 5 bundles paper, 8 barrels fish, 18 carboys acid, 1 box glass, 20 cases oysters, 30 kegs beer, 30 bags cotton yarn, 34 packages sundries, 5 barrels onion sets, 52 express packages, 19 barrels apples, 4 horses, 3 wagons, 3 bundles sacks, 12 packages wooden ware, 1 barrel whisky, 10 bags coffee—consignees.

PITTSBURG—Per steamer A J Baker—8 barges coal—consignees.

PITTSBURG—Per towboat Onigly—6 barges coal—consignees.

CARROLLTON—Per steamer Leonora No 2—49 barrels potatoes, S Brooks—19 barrels onion sets, M Small—50 barrels potatoes, S R Sheppard & co—1 coop poultry, 2 boxes butter, 6 barrels krout, 1 barrel beans, C Burkhardt—14 bundles rope, 13 bundles rags, D Davies & co—13 rolls leather, 29 bundles single trees, Morrill & co—13 packages furniture; W Bensinger—11 packages furniture, Wharton & Elliott—25 bales hay, owner—55 bales straw, Whitney, Brown & co—3 packages furniture, 6 barrels ale, 1 horse; 1 lot household goods—consignees.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Charmer—150 barrels apples, Wm Babb—330 packages merchandise, for steamer Richmond—45 packages merchandise, for New Albany—19 do do, for Portland.

NEW ORLEANS—Per steamer Silver Spray—4 bags sweet potatoes, D H Davies & co—2 packages furniture, H C Hineman—19 boxes merchandise, Vaccaro & Bro—3 hogsheads chestnuts, A Wegeman—9 boxes merchandise, Bodley & co—9 boxes cotton, 7 boxes merchandise, 1 do coffee, 2 barrels potatoes, Block & co—2 barrels molasses, H W Barrow.

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Nov. 19.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—5 cars merchandise, 1 bale bags, 1 barrel flour, 10 cars hogs, 1 cars lumber, 3 barrels potatoes, 3 bags wool, consignees.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—10 hogsheads sugar, 92 bundles rags, Moore, B & co—20 barrels and 103 sacks potatoes, Bryant & co—3 carrs oranges, A Weyman—10 rolls leather, Mooney, M & co—4 bundles sacks, H Verhoeff & Bro—130 bales cotton, 9 bundles sacks, 38 barrels molasses, 7 hogsheads sugar, 2 boxes hardware, 15 bales cotton yarn, 18 bundles rope, 16 bundles sacks, 5 bales bagging, 5 bundles hides, 20 bags feed, Mail Line—8 bales cotton, Geo W Wicks & co—4 bales cotton, Jones, Tapp & co—33 barrels molasses, Goddard & co—12 hogsheads sugar, T J D—12 do do, B & R—10 bales drilling, 10 bales sheeting, Guthrie & co—9 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—4 bales cotton, Topp, W & R—5 bales cotton, Terry, Wheat & Cheney—5 bags wheat, J C McFarran—3 bags dried fruit, 3 do nuts, 2 packages furniture, 18 packages furniture, Jeffersonville Railroad—80 rolls carpeting, 12 bundles iron, T Perkins—177 bales cotton, 7 boxes merchandise, 1 do tobacco, 2 bags pea nuts, 2 bags seed, J W Robinson—3 boxes tobacco, John P Morton & co—2 do do, C Spencer—4 bales cotton, 3 bales cotton, Hopper & co—7 boxes tobacco, 20 bales cotton, Tripp, Carr & co—4 bags furniture, H Schrader—1 bundle wire, D Martin—2 bundles rags, B Brothers—3 bundles hides, 2 car poplar, W H Dix—3 cars pig iron, George R Moore & co—20 tons pig iron, J Rawson & co—2 cars hogs, R Blackstone—5 cars wheat, C A Gilbert—1 barrel oranges, 1 barrel potatoes, 5 barrels onions, 1 do flour, 7 bundles hides, 1 car stock, 1 bag meal, 1 do flour—consignees.

MARRIED.

VENABLE—ANTHONY—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. L. McKee, RICHARD U. VENABLE to MARY BELLE ANTHONY. No cards.

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Are the BEST in USE for making all kinds of

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FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, the great play of QUEEN ELIZABETH. Queen Elizabeth, Miss Charlotte Crampton.

☞ Saturday ONLY CRAMPTON MATINEE.

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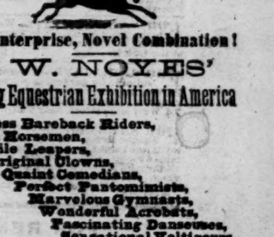

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Marvelous Gymnasts,
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AT MASONIC TEMPLE,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868.

Tickets $2—to be had of the members of the Guards only.

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FLOOR MANAGERS—Capt. N. B. Peck, Serg't Hy. Crutcher, Serg't Sam. Casseday, Sergt. R. E. Delph, W. J. Garretty, F. W. Quast, Sergt. Richard Heffernan, W. A. West, C. H. Edelin.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—L. J. Turpin, Lieut. C. D. Duvall, T. S. Perkins, O. F. LaDuc, Brown Anderson.

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Leaves Memphis every Monday, at 5 P. M. Through receipts given to all points on White, Black and Little Red rivers. [n18 d6] MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

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